FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 080 *27 April 1981*

BULGARIA

- Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives on 'Friendly Visit' C 1
  - Airport Greeting C 1
  - Talks With Zhivkov C 1
- Georgi Yordanov Meets Syrian Health Minister C 1
  - Health Agreement Signed C 1
- 1981 First Quarter Plan Fulfillment Reported C 2
- Heng Samrin Greetings to Zhivkov on Election [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Apr] C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- National Front Central Committees' Proceedings D 1
  - Participants Listed D 1
  - Strougal Address D 1
  - More on Strougal Speech D 7
  - Candidates Approved D 8
  - Declaration on Elections D 8
  - Husak's Speech Reported D 10
  - Session Ends D 11
- Commentators View Polish Developments, Solidarity D 12
  - Suslov Visit D 12
  - Baluka Case Provocation D 12
  - Solidarity's 'Provocative' Demands D 13
- Commentators View Lifting of U.S. Grain Embargo D 14
  - 'More Realistic Approach' D 14
  - 'It Had No Effect' D 14
  - Victim of Own Game D 15
- Strougal Receives Soviet Defense Industry Minister D 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Deputy Defense Minister on SED Military Policy [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Apr] E 1
- Hoffmann Speaks at FDJ Delegate Conference E 1
- Evangelical Church Begins 5-Day Synod 24 Apr E 1
  - Remarks on Poland [DPA] E 1
- Dohlus Attends Memorial Service for Josef Wenig E 2
- FRG Citizen Imprisoned for Violating Regulations E 2
- SED Greets Paul Verner on 70th Birthday E 2

HUNGARY

- Trethon's Views on 5-Day Workweek Reported F 1
- Soviet-Polish Meeting, Reagan Action Praised F 1
  - Both Rise Above Events F 1
  - Caution Against Optimism F 2
- Cooperation Program With Afghanistan Signed F 3
- Borbely, Korom Attend Workers' Guard Meeting F 3
- Briefs: Delegation to Latin America F 3

POLAND

Government-Solidarity Teams To Resume Talks 25 Apr [AFP] G 1
    Talks on 'Foreign Activities' G 1
    Talks on Rule of Law G 2
State Council Team To Draft Trade Union Bill G 2
    Walesa Interviewed on TU Bill G 2
    Farmers' Right to TU Endorsed G 3
    Team Defines 'Strike' G 3
    Walesa on TU Discussion G 3
    Team Adopts Draft TU Bill G 4
    Zawadzki, Walesa on Draft Bill G 4
    Provisions of Draft Bill G 6
Agricultural Minister, Rural Solidarity Leader Meet G 6
Government, Solidarity To Discuss Miners' Problems G 7
    Talks To Be Continued G 7
    Saturday Working Discussed G 7
    25 Apr Miner Turnout G 7
Government-Solidarity Talks Held in Suwalki G 8
    Report on Talks G 8
    Agreement Reached G 9
    Further on Agreement G 9
Radom Solidarity Group, Government Officials Hold Talks G 10
    25 April Resumption G 10
    Radom People's Council Complaint G 10
Reportage on Baluka's Return; Legal Proceedings G 11
    Information on Case G 11
    ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment G 11
Walesa, Gdansk Shipyard's Labecki Interviews Cited [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 17 Apr] G 12
Need for Solidarity-Government Cooperation Cited [Kalabinski] G 15
TRYBUNA LUDU Cites Growing Hopes for Normalization G 15
Solidarity Urged To Seek Democratic Procedures [POLITYKA] G 16
Central Eastern Region Solidarity Congress Held G 16
Gorzow Region Solidarity Meeting Ends 26 April G 17
Socialist Youth Congress Continues Deliberations G 17
    Rakowski Address G 18
    Barcikowski, Wojtecki Speak G 19
Ney, Rakowski Attend Teacher Union Congress G 19
    Work Stoppage Until 12 June G 19
Barcikowski Attends Party Meeting in Szczecin G 20
    Discussion of Issues G 20
    PAP Report G 21
POLITYKA Views Changes Urged in Precongress Forum G 22
Congress Program Viewed as 'Generalized', 'Empty' G 23
Youth Daily Criticizes Gierek Letter to NOWE DROGI [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 17-20 Apr] G 23
PZPR Membership Resignations, Purges Reviewed G 26
Party Expels Two Former High Government Officials G 27
Report on Party Member Expulsions Over Last 9 Months G 27
Television Reports Suslov Visit, Talks, Departure G 28
    Problems Discussed G 28
    TRYBUNA LUDU on Visit G 29
    TASS Cited on 'Revisionists' G 29

ROMANIA

- Nigerian Foreign Minister Continues Official Visit H 1
  - Received by Dinca H 1
  - Received by Spornic H 1
  - Talks With Andrei H 1
  - Meeting With Ceausescu H 1
- Stefan Andrei Receives Sri Lanka Deputy Minister H 2
  - Verdet, Fernando Meeting H 2
- Deputy Prime Minister Receives Geology Specialists H 3
- RCP's Coman Receives Angolan Military Delegation H 3
- SCINTEIA on Results of Andrei's Yugoslav Visit [24 Apr] H 3
- Ceausescu Greets SED's Honecker on Reelection [SCINTEIA 18 Apr] H 4
- Delegate to UN Gives Government Line on Namibia H 5
- Italian Liberal Party Delegation Arrives on Visit H 5
  - Talks With Dobrin H 5
  - Received by Stanciu H 6
- Ceausescu Congratulates 'Arafat on Reelection H 6
- Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 26 Apr H 6
- Cooperation Plan With Soviet Academies Revealed H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

- Pozerderac Reports to LCY Central Committee Session I 1
- Kosovo Situation Reported 'Increasingly Stable' I 4
- Debate on Public Information on Kosovo Continues [Savic] I 5
- Kosovo Assembly Analyzes Recent Disturbances I 5
  - Enver Redzepi Report [Milic] I 5
  - Albanian Role Noted I 8
  - Executive Report Adopted I 9
- Further Leadership Analysis, Comment on Kosovo I 9
  - Kosovo SAWP Official I 9
  - Kosovska Mitrovica Communists [Antic in BORBA 19 Apr] I 10
  - Bosnia LC's Popovic I 11
- Pristina Radio Warns of 'Continuing Provocations' I 12
- Further Media Reaction to ZERI I POPULLIT Article I 13
  - Sundic Commentary I 13
  - Belgrade Radio Response [Dimitrijevic] I 14
- Hungarian Paper Seen Distorting Kosovo Events [Balint in MAGYAR SZO] I 16
- BORBA Responds to PRAVDA Criticism of 'Bloc Policy' I 17
- TANJUG Cites Moscow Observers on Suslov-Kania Talks I 19

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES ON 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Airport Greeting

AU261828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, on 26 April Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, arrived in Bulgaria for a short and friendly visit. At Sofia airport Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and those accompanying him were greeted by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and other officials.

Sofia airport was decorated with Bulgarian and Libyan flags and the portraits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In front of the airplane Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Flowers were given to the guest, who presented the officials accompanying him. The national anthems of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played. A 21-gun salute was fired. The Libyan guest reviewed the honor guard and saluted the flag. Hundreds of Sofia citizens greeted the high guest in a friendly manner. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi watched the parade of the honor guard, after which they proceeded toward Sofia in special cars.

Talks With Zhivkov

AU261946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] On 26 April Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at the Boyana Residence.

The ascending development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations were noted with satisfaction. The personal meetings of the two countries' leaders contribute to that development. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed the deep conviction that Bulgarian-Libyan relations will develop and strengthen further in the interest of the two peoples and world peace and understanding. Current issues of international relations were discussed during the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

GEORGI YORDANOV MEETS SYRIAN HEALTH MINISTER

AU241250 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Syrian Minister of Health Ghasub ar-Rifa'i. Issues connected with further expanding the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of protection of health, social security and medical sciences were discussed.

Minister of National Health Radoy Popivanov also attended the friendly talks.

Health Agreement Signed

AU242051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A cooperation agreement on protection of health between Bulgaria and Syria has been signed at the Ministry of National Health in Sofia. The agreement was signed by Ghasub ar-Rifa'i, Syrian minister of health, and Radoy Popivanov, Bulgarian minister of national health. The agreement provides cooperation in the organization of health protection, specialized medical aid, classification of medical personnel, medical education of the people, exchange of experience in prophylactic medicine, therapy and rehabilitation as well as in exchange of specialists.

1981 FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORTED

AU241547 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Apr (BTA)--The unified system for social information committee issued an announcement on the results of the implementation of the unified socio-economic plan for the development of Bulgaria in the first quarter of 1981. It is stated in the announcement that the plan for public labour productivity for the period has been fulfilled 112.0 percent, for net product--110.2 percent and for the gross profit--121.7 percent. The average monthly payment of the working people has reached 174 leva. Compared to the same period in 1980, the public labour productivity has marked a 14.9 percent growth and the net product a growth of 16.4 percent.

It is also noted in the announcement that in the first quarter of 1981, 242 new and improved technologies have been industrially transferred, as well as 212 new and improved products and 54 designs of automated systems.

The industry has fulfilled its production quotas 103.8 percent, overfulfilling the quarterly quotas for the production of electricity, coal, tyres, lathes, cranes, electric and motor trucks, tobacco products, cotton, woolen and silk textile, etc. The prime cost of industrial products has been lowered, realizing extra savings to the tune of 106 million leva.

In the first quarter of this year the agriculture has tackled the necessary tasks: The autumn cereal crops have been fertilized, mechanical repair of farm machinery has been completed.

The building and construction organizations have completed construction work to the tune of 725 million leva or by 15.2 percent more than in the first quarter of 1980. Capital assets to the tune of 378 million leva have been commissioned, 5,000 flats have been completed and given to the people, as well as kindergartens with accommodation for 760, the announcement reads further.

In the first quarter, this year, the retail trade has marked a 3.3 percent increase as compared to the first quarter of 1980.

In conclusion, some data are quoted in the announcement characterizing the foreign economic ties of Bulgaria in the same period. As compared to the first quarter of 1980, the trade in the first quarter of this year has increased by 16.9 percent, which is chiefly due to the increasingly expanding trade contacts with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member-states. Trade exchange with the advanced non-socialist states and with the developing countries has also increased. There have been also changes in the structure of the exports--the proportion of goods of high-degree processing has been increasing. More machinery and installations to the tune of 203.5 million foreign currency leva have been exported in the first three months this year compared to the first quarter of 1980.

HENG SAMRIN GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION

AU231330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, has received a telegram from Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, on the occasion of his election to the post of secretary general of the BCP Central Committee.

I am quite convinced that your indefatigable efforts at the head of BCP leadership will help the fraternal Bulgarian people to achieve successes in implementing the tasks assigned by the 12th BCP congress, tasks aimed at building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, at consolidating peace in the Balkans and throughout the world, the telegram states.

Deep gratitude is also expressed in the telegram for the assistance and support rendered by the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its national restoration, in the just struggle waged by the people of Kampuchea against the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and the other reactionaries who are stubbornly trying to revive the bloodthirsty regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEES' PROCEEDINGS

Participants Listed

LD241422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics are meeting in Prague today to discuss preparations for elections to representative bodies. The deliberations are being attended by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

Also present are representatives of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech and Slovak National Councils and of political parties and social organizations of the National Front.

The deliberations were opened and are chaired by Comrade Gustav Husak. The main speech is being delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

Strougal Address

LD260930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

["Substantive Portion" of Speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, at joint session of Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics in Prague on 24 April--recorded]

[Text] What is our program and what is it we want to strive for in the coming period? A comprehensive and exhaustive answer to this question was provided by the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the report on the party's activity delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary.

The purpose and aim of everything we are doing and of what we want to do is the ever fuller satisfaction of the needs of man and the creation of prerequisites for the all around development and assertion of his personality. At issue is the highest principle and the very essence of the socialist social system.

In the coming period we want to preserve the attained high living standard and to improve its quality further in accordance with the possibilities that we create. This is neither a small nor an easy task. To attain it will require that each of us be a really good housekeeper, do an honest job of high quality, have a responsible attitude to tasks and approach them with initiative. This truth also resounded from the platform of the 16th congress and there is no doubt that it will fall on fertile ground and be understood in this way. After all, we are our own economic masters and work for ourselves, and this means not only thinking of today but also of (?tomorrow).

We shall strive to ensure that our home market is supplied with the necessary variety and quality of industrial goods and foodstuffs so as to ensure that the demand for desired and improved products is increasingly met and so that other services also function more to the satisfaction of our citizens, helping them broaden their leisure time. For this reason we are addressing ourselves to the workers of all industrial branches--agriculture and the food industry, production as well as consumer cooperatives, local and other types of services, domestic trade and the national committees--that they assume joint responsibility for the fulfillment of this task and, through their initiative and good work, help to secure them.

The program adopted by the 16th congress (?underscored) a growth of personal consumption based on the growth of the money incomes of the population and particularly on the remuneration for their work. We want to link it even more closely with the growth in the productivity of labor, with its quality and overall efficiency. We want to be more consistent in the elimination of egalitarianism and the so-called social attitudes which lead to no good for they discourage good and honest workers while not providing an incentive against shirking. This is why we so desperately need a greater differentiation in remuneration so as to reward better and more justly the work of those who achieve better results than others.

Everything will depend on how well we work, on how labor productivity grows, on how economically we use machinery, raw materials, production materials, fuels and energy, and on how well we use the existing productive potential. These are the principle ways toward the development of our country, toward the satisfaction of a contented and fuller life for our people.

In the coming period, within the framework of given possibilities, we also intend to improve the care for mothers and families with children, for our older fellow citizens who are enjoying a well-earned rest and particularly for disabled citizens. We envisage further construction of nurseries and kindergartens, shops and cultural and sports facilities, as well as the improvement of the services provided by way of social welfare and the health sector. We expect that the words addressed from the forum of the 16th congress to our doctors, health service sisters and other personnel will find a favorable response. In this connection we also address ourselves to the workers of our pharmaceutical industry, to the appropriate scientific and research work places, to all those who, by their endeavor, can contribute toward regular supplies of medicine and medical material in general.

Apartment construction is also at the focus of our attention as is the sensible economizing of accommodation. Despite the extent of construction of new apartments--during the past 10 years 4 million people have moved into them--we must still be aware of a number of problems in the quality of the apartments and the amenities as well as in the maintenance and modernization of older apartments. Therefore, we are asking investors, entrepreneurs, builders, suppliers of relevant equipment, workers in housing departments and national committees to make a joint effort to secure higher quality, greater sophistication and economy in construction and use all available accommodation more effectively.

The protection of the environment must become the center of the attention and care of our whole society. This involves tasks of various natures and often this is not an inexpensive matter. But we cannot ignore this. It is our duty to preserve the riches we have in the natural beauty of our country, for us, as well as for the future generations. Therefore, we are pressing for increased care of our forests, for securing the cleanliness of our rivers and streams, an increase in the supply of water for our population and for lowering industrial waste. We believe that in dealing with these issues which are an inseparable part of our living conditions we can count on the full support of the National Front organizations, of national committees and the active help of our citizens.

In our opinion, the creation and formation of the personality of socialist man is an inseparable part of the program for our society's development. What matters is to make his thinking, his ethical norms and values, based on socialist ideals and to develop within him most fully the noble features of a manager and creator of a new society, to quote Comrade Husak. Our aim is to cultivate in man his best attributes, talents and his sense of high civic awareness and responsibility not only in order to enable every citizen to cope with the growing demands of life but also--something no less important for man as well as for society--to enable him to assert himself in life in the best possible way, and to gain the most from all the growing possibilities offered to him by society.

I think that this short and surely incomplete summary of what we will strive for in the sphere of living standards in the Seventh 5-Year Plan represents the basic picture of the extent and depth of our intentions. So these are our problems, problems quite different from those which the working people in capitalist states have. What can they expect from the coming years? When we view one capitalist country after another we see that in this decade they expect either stagnation or a small growth in production, and in a number of cases they even predict a fall in production. The prognosis predicts further increases in unemployment which, in the coming year, will reach almost 26 million in industrially developed capitalist countries--7 and 1/2 percent of the economically active population. For a working man--and unemployment mainly affects young people--this is understandably very sad. In comparison, the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress undoubtedly represents security, stability and progress. The program represents the interests of the whole of society and the personal interest of every citizen, and is certainly worth all our efforts to contribute toward its implementation.

Comrades, friends! The aims which we are presenting in the sphere of the living standard of the people, and the need to create prerequisites for the smooth development of the economy in the eighties and nineties, call for substantial changes in the way we manage the economy, for they demand that we gear our economy to a course of intensive development. It is not merely the fact that we will not have more manpower and material resources at our disposal, nor is it solely the fact that important changes are taking place regarding the external conditions of our economic development that is at issue.

When we talk about intensification we have in mind that in all production activity we have to achieve maximal results with minimal resources and costs. It is essential for us to produce more than today with a relatively lower increment in raw materials, production materials, fuel, energy and finance so that these resources can create a greater value through production processes which require a great deal of expertise and which have a high level of efficiency.

When talking about intensification we are also referring to the much more rational use of present production assets and a strictly purposeful economical investment structure. The criteria will be both the time in which funds expended are recovered and, especially, our effort to achieve the greatest possible gain from every single Kcs of input. When talking about intensification we are also referring to better economies in human labor, increasing its efficiency as well as the values which it creates. We must gradually eliminate hard physical labor and do away with unnecessary work. The 16th congress has given an unequivocal reply to the question of which path should be taken to secure the transition to intensive development. It consists of the much faster and maximum use of the results of science and technology, in the much wider participation of our economy in the international division of labor and, in particular, in faster and more extensive integration with the economic and scientific potential of the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union. Last but not least, it also depends on the thematic and continual improvement of economic management planning and of all social processes which include the direct and concrete participation of the working people. At the 16th congress Comrade Husak said that implementation of scientific-technological progress was a truly revolutionary task of the whole of society. It is, therefore, up to all of us to transform these words into actions. We must demonstrate greater readiness and resourcefulness; we must concentrate the strengths of science and research on tackling the vital tasks; we must develop electronics and micro-electronics; we must carry out the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and activities; we must increase the share of new technologies, speed up innovation cycles as well as the quality and technical standard of products; we must lower the consumption of metals, energy and other materials and raw materials per unit of production and increase the productivity of exports.

This is why we are turning to everybody, to the workers and farmers, to the workers in science, in research and development, to construction workers, technicians and planning workers, to the vast army of improvers and innovators, to the members of brigades of socialist labor as well as to rationalization brigades, to those involved in the scientific-technological activity of young people, so that they can make use of their talent, their knowledge and skill, their scientific-technological thinking and courage in this very direction. We have the conviction that we will have the full support of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, as well as of the other social and interest-based organizations. We consider socialist economic integration to be a production force of a special kind. This is why we have welcomed the new incentives of the 26th congress of Soviet communists which should raise it to a qualitatively higher level. We have a vested interest in much closer coordination of the overall national economic policy, in developing the processes of a mutual coming together of the structures of economic mechanisms. We want the cooperation to lead to direct contacts between the individual ministries, associations and enterprises, to the establishment of joint firms. We advocate the development of a qualitatively higher phase of integration processes through the direct cooperation of the parties involved, to be based on internationalist links between science and production, not only on the basis of the comprehensive program that has already been agreed upon but also in other directions where there are maximum possibilities to implement the knowledge and trends of the continuing scientific-technological revolution.

Comrades, esteemed friends, what is required in the preelection campaign, as well as in the elections themselves, is to vehemently demonstrate yet again the advantages of our socialist democracy. Its essence and meaning are intrinsically alien to the superficial and meaningless formalizations which, in a bourgeois society, conceal the social relations of class antagonism. Under the seemingly free selection of deputies the power is in fact being transferred into the hands of a preselected elite which has nothing in common with the interests of the working people since it is connected by thousands of links with the economic and power centers of big business executing its will. In our country, the ruling working class, in a firm alliance with the agricultural farmers and working intelligentsia, is purposefully implementing the program of socialist construction and we are all supported by the people as a whole.

This is one of the greatest advantages of socialist democracy. Its basic content is in ever-broadening participation of the people in the management of the country, in their increasingly more efficient influence on solving public issues which are the concern of the whole of society. This is democracy in our sense of the word, and this is how we will deepen and improve it in future. The elections to the representative organs, to be held in our country on 5 and 6 June, will be conducted in this spirit. The broad selection of the proposed candidates corresponds precisely to the requirement and need for consistent implementation of the principle of socialist democracy. The best of the candidates will be nominated as deputies to national committees and legislative bodies by labor collectives, by political parties and by the individual organizations of the National Front. The power of democracy is also exemplified by our purposeful desire that the composition of the corps of deputies be in harmony with the social and national structure of our society, that representation by women bear clear witness to their equality and that the younger generation be justly represented as well. The organs of the National Front will base their actions on these democratic criteria when recommending individual candidates during registration. At its session yesterday, the CPCZ Central Committee assessed the lists of candidates submitted by the communists from among their ranks to serve as deputies in the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak National Councils. A mandate of trust must be given to these people who, with courage and determination, will look after the interests of the whole of society, who will be just and objective in defending the needs of their electorate and who will be resolute and consistent in implementing all that is new and progressive.

The elections will thus confirm yet again that the National Front is an expression of the political essence of our socialist order, of the class alliance of workers, farmers and intelligentsia. The elections will thus confirm yet again that the National Front is an expression of union, equality and fraternal cooperation of the Czechs and the Slovaks, as well as of the citizens of the other nationalities who, in firm internationalist unity, strive for social progress and for a happy and contented life in their common homeland. The elections will thus confirm yet again that the National Front represents an alliance of the communists, nonparty members, as well as of members of the other political parties in the process of socialist construction, in the administration of public matters and in implementing the varied interests of citizens, their rights, freedoms and duties. Their important role in the life of our society was highly assessed by Comrade Husak at the 16th congress. He stressed that the organizations united in the National Front have contributed significantly toward the broad strata of the people identifying themselves with the policy of our party and performing dedicated work for this policy to be implemented. Through their activities they have contributed toward deepening the unity of the party and the people, toward the socialist education of the working people and toward strengthening their pride in their socialist homeland.

These words justly highlight everything carried out by members and officials of individual political parties and individual organizations of the National Front. Their rich activity is oriented toward fulfilling production tasks, toward the more rapid application of scientific and technological progress and toward good housekeeping in general.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and other organizations contributed to the development of socialist competition, work and civic activity creating important values for the benefit of our society. We appreciate the fact that in keeping with the specific mission of individual organizations, work designed to satisfy the interests of their members and of other citizens, educational activity and voluntary work is being systematically developed, which altogether is contributing to the development of the economy and the meeting of both the material and cultural needs of the people.

Organs and organizations of the National Front and their members also make a significant contribution to the drafting of some laws and regulations and this is expressed in important documents of the party and state bodies. Thus, they are not only helping to focus the attention of our citizens on the key tasks in all areas of social life but, at the same time, they are also creating conditions for active participation in their fulfillment. These are convincing proofs of their continual endeavor to make a contribution toward ensuring that things function well in our country and that people in our homeland live ever better and contented lives.

Since the time of the National Front's birth it has demonstrated convincingly and on many occasions that it is a necessary and living organism which has proven itself and which at the same time has far from exhausted its possibilities and reserve for further development, for further improvement in its all around activity. This is why the 16th congress confirmed unequivocally that the Communist Party will continue to ensure that the individual political parties, each organization of the National Front, have a broad scope for involvement, that they all expand in depth their individual missions in society and that through their work they contribute as best as possible to the common cause of socialism and the satisfaction of the interests of our people.

In the National Front, too, in its bodies and organizations, it is essential to seek ways of doing things better, more efficiently and with greater effect. This is because what was excellent yesterday is only average today and tomorrow it will not do at all.

The combining of all creative forces of our society for the successful realization of the objectives set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the current 5-year period and to which all segments of the National Front have subscribed remains the principal task in the future as well. The elections will undoubtedly mean that the newly elected national committees will make a fresh start on tackling problems in services, housing, transport, care for children and youth and in the development of health and social care. The efficiency with which these problems are resolved will depend on the national committees. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that the aim of all this work is to satisfy the citizens. It is for this reason that the election programs of the National Front presently being drafted should emphasize the satisfaction of the citizens' legitimate needs and the solution of their everyday worries.

We do not doubt that the realization of the National Front's election programs, as in the past decade, will this time also bear rich fruits in the form of new values created in the interest of people, for their enjoyment and benefit, fruits that will be a school of civic and socialist consciousness, a highly democratic process of the participation of our working class in the management and administration of public affairs. This, too, is the concrete substance of socialist democracy for whose continual development we will continue to create optimal conditions.

All these questions are coming to the forefront with the development of socialism, with the growth of all its aspects and with the strengthening of the socialist way of life. In contrast to bourgeois society, where the attention of the public is deliberately diverted from sociopolitical issues, the successful building of socialism is unthinkable without the creative, conscious and active participation of the broadest popular masses. Political activity is fully in keeping with the essense and creed of socialism. The perfection of democracy is an unconditional law governing its further development.

It has been said on more than one occasion that political work with people ranks among the most complicated as well as most responsible jobs. Any neglect in this respect, any formalism necessarily means an irreplaceable social loss. Lenin often stressed that socialism cannot be built by instructions from above, because (?to be) creative in socialism is the (?task) of the popular masses themselves.

These ideas have lost nothing of their validity and are today as topical and urgent as when they were uttered. At the same time, we know from experience that they are not always sufficiently taken into account nor do we always succeed in fully making use of what is most valuable--the capabilities, experiences and the conscious initiative of people. Here, too, there is a great deal of room for improvement in order to create good conditions everywhere to safeguard what was so strongly stressed at the 16th congress--to support everything that stimulates creative activity and initiative by citizens, not to tolerate a situation in which people who want to tackle problems meet with a lack of understanding and bureaucratic indifference.

Comrades, esteemed friends: The preelection campaign also serves as an opportunity for us to reiterate our principle stance on that development in the world which worries us in more than one respect. We entered the eighties in completely changed international conditions. Although the process of relaxation has never been an easy one, it nevertheless was a favorable reality of the time. Our experiences, from the end of the old decade and the beginning of the new, when the international climate worsened seriously and tension and the number of flashpoints of war increased, (?are, however, worse). Many disarmament negotiations have been frozen and a new stage of feverish arms build-up has begun in the West which, counter to all principles of sound reason, is trying to reverse the wheel of (?history). Imperialism is again pursuing military hysteria and armament in the mistaken belief that it will halt or at least impede social progress and national liberation movements. It is from there that the large-scale armament program is coming.

In the United States alone it will require the enormous sum of $220 billion annually. It is from there that the current support for reactionary regimes [words indistinct], as well as the monstrous doctrine which places national liberation on the level of international terrorism, is coming.

The reasons for the changes in the world situation were spelled out clearly by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, at the 26th CPSU Congress when he said: The difficulties which capitalism is now experiencing are influencing its policy, including its foreign policy. The opponents of relaxation, the opponents of arms limitation and of the improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have become more active of late. Adventurism and the resolve to gamble with the vital interests of mankind in order to achieve literally mercenary objectives has manifested itself much more distinctly in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

These facts are also having a serious impact on our republic for they affect our very existence as well as the principles of cooperation which we are applying in the relations with our capitalist partners. At the same time this calls for positive action by our diplomacy, by our workers in the foreign trade sector, in our cultural contacts--by all those who are fulfilling missions on the foreign policy front. This is why we have pledged our unequivocal support for the new peace appeal which rang out from the 26th CPSU Congress and we have also assumed our (?political share). We are doing so with the awareness that peace is our most sacred aim, the be all and end all of our endeavours, of the truly major job of man to whom (?peace) has given the opportunity to [words indistinct]. At the same time we proceed from the deep conviction that the nations of all countries are striving to achieve the aim of a peaceful future, and that for a long time it has not been the program of wise politicians alone but a program of the broad popular masses.

At a time when Europe as well as the world stands at one of the difficult crossroads, when we are feeling our profound and joint responsibility for further development and when we are carefully weighing up our future steps, our belonging to the socialist community fill us with certainty. After all, the peaceful development of Europe is unthinkable without its existence, without its unity, without its joint course of action, without selfless cooperation and without its economic and military weight. Once again we recall Gottwald's principle of our alliance with the Soviet Union and mutuality with the fraternal socialist countries. We are well aware that this alliance has created truly the most favorable external conditions for the building of our strong, sovereign state and for unprecedented social progress. It gives us enough strength to ward off both attempts to subvert us from within and the external pressures of the imperialist forces. It is only in this way that we were able to surmount dangerous pitfalls in 1968, to overcome the consequences of the crisis and once again become a reliable defender [remainder of item indistinct].

More on Strougal Speech

LD261358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of his speech to the joint session of the highest bodies of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic on 24 April, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] Comrades, esteemed friends, we are entering the final phase in the preparations for elections to the national committees and legislative bodies. The basic political aims which will determine the activity of these bodies in the coming period were determined at the 16th congress of the Communist Party and are geared toward the further development of our socialist society.

They are also expressed in the draft declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the National Front Central Committee which we are meeting to examine and approve. Its main purpose is to set the direction and conclusions of the congress into the consciousness of the people and the thinking of every citizen in our country so as to influence his attitude toward the exacting tasks of today and the days to come. We want everyone to approach them with a feeling of responsibility for the future fate of his country, for the happy and contented life of all our people and for fresh successes in the construction of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [end recording]

Candidates Approved

LD260908 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front has unanimously approved the National Front candidates for deputies of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Peoples and Chamber of Nations. The Czech National Front Central Committee has unanimously approved the National Front candidates for deputies of the Czech National Council. The Slovak National Front Central Commiteee has unanimously approved the National Front candidates for deputies of the Slovak National Council.

The joint plenary session of the National Front Central Committee also unanimously adopted a declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee of elections to representative organs.

Declaration on Elections

LD260942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Declaration by CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR National Front Central Committee on elections to representative organs, adopted at joint session of central committees held in Prague on 24 April]

[Text] General elections to the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council and the national committees of all levels will be held 5-6 June. Our people will elect as deputies the candidates of the National Front, representatives from the ranks of workers, farmers and intelligentsia, Czechs and Slovaks, as well as members of other nationalities of our country. We are convinced that by voting for a uniform list of National Front candidates, the working people of Czechoslovakia will express their will to continue along the path of socialism and peace, the path of further developing our dear homeland.

The declaration says further that the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress ended recently. The congress assessed the results achieved in the past 5 years and adopted a program for the further development of our country which expresses the intrinsic interests and needs of the working people. We can face the millions of voters conscious of work well done. The program of the congress has been given full support by all the organizations of the National Front and each of them also wants to contribute as much as possible to its implementation. This program follows the aim which is common for everyone: to create the material and spiritual resources necessary to preserve and improve the high standard of living of our people through joint, conscientious work.

It is a program for strengthening our socialist, state and social system, for deepening the unity of our working people and the fraternal cooperation of our peoples and nationalities in developing socialist democracy. It is a program for further developing science, education, culture and the arts. It is a program which secures an honorable place for our country in the family of the socialist community, the anti-imperialist front of the defenders of peace and social progress, for the revolutionary revival of mankind. It does not promise that which is unrealistic.

However, it asks everyone for honest participation in the joint task, and responsibility in fulfilling their duties. In industry, transportation, the building industry, agriculture, services and in all workplaces, we must ensure the high effectiveness and quality of all work, strict economies, and the consistent implementation of the achievements of science and technology. Each hour of human work, every investment, each kilogram of raw materials and energy used, each hectare of land, must bring us greater value than up to now. High demands are made especially on those who have been entrusted with the planning and management of the national economy and with the administration of state matters. All of us, wherever we may be working, must bear in mind the interests of society, the socialist state, the welfare of working people, as well as the happy future of our homeland. A peaceful life for our people and a peaceful life for people the world over--that is the meaning of our effort, stresses the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee on elections to the representative organs.

The declaration continues: However demanding the set tasks for future years may be, we are convinced that despite all obstacles and difficulties, we will successfully continue to build an advanced socialist society. Our society, free from all forms of social and national oppression, is a society of liberated labor in which the working people are the supreme masters and true administrators. The conscientious and dedicated work of the people, their active and involved participation in managing and administrating the state, in day-to-day decisionmaking about matters concerning enterprises, towns and villages, is the basis of the successes of socialist construction, of the development of both our republics, of all regions, districts, towns and villages. It is, and will continue to be, the main source of the growth of common wealth and of improving the appearance of our country.

In the day-to-day creative work of the people, in the activity of the representative bodies and social organizations, the alliance of the working class, the cooperative farmers and intelligentsia and all strata of the working people, are being strengthened. So, too, is the unity of both our peoples and of all the nationalities living in our homeland, of communists and nonparty members, as well as members of the other political parties, of the entire National Front. Our greatest strength, as well as the guarantee for further successful progress, rests in this class alliance and in this unity. This is also reflected in the joint efforts to reveal and overcome shortcomings, to seek new paths for development of society. It is also an expression of the democratic nature of our socialist system.

The declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee on elections to representative organs also expresses the deep conviction that the entire set of preparations, the course and results of the elections, will be an expression of our peoples' combined resolve and determination to march forward along the path outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The elections to the representative organs will take place in the year of a significant jubilee: the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. The fact that the working people see the Communist Party as the leading political force of the National Front, that they actively support its policy and are intrinsicially connected with this party, has its deep roots in their historical experience. In the struggle for bread and work, in the struggle for national existence, freedom and state supremacy, in the struggle to create a new, socially just society, it was the Communist Party which always stood at the forefront and led the struggle reliably and unswervingly. The deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress have again proved that the party has remained faithful to the message voiced at the time of its birth 60 years ago: Dedicated service to the working people, exemplary and dedicated work for the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland, internationalist support given to all those who struggle for a decent life for mankind in freedom and peace--all are seen by the CPCZ as its most honorable duty. From this springs the people's deep trust in the CPCZ's policies and the policies of the entire National Front.

The declaration says further that the socialist construction and peaceful life of the people are inseparably connected with our membership in the socialist community, this large family of peace and peaceful work. The trust with which we face the future stems from the indestructible alliance and the all around cooperation with our most faithful ally--the Soviet Union. We find a source of inspiration and creative initiative for our own work in the rich experience and the bold aims set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The certainties provided for us by our socialist system and our internationalist policy are worth mentioning especially today--when the reactionary forces of imperialism are yet again striving to worsen the international situation and to step up the heated arms race. There is no demand of greater urgency today than multiplying the efforts of all honest people to preserve peace on the European Continent and the world over.

The ways to achieve this aim have been pointed out by the peace initiatives delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPCZ, the National Front and the entire Czechoslovak people again express their full support for these initiatives.

The declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee on elections to representative organs further says: In all towns, villages, districts and regions we will now assess the results of fulfilling the National Front election program for the past period. We will also assess the proposals for new elections programs. We appeal to you to conscientiously and responsibly judge the realistic possibilities of the further development of our society, at every workplace, so that you may search for reserves to better utilize the current means of production, raw materials, energy, time and labor resources. The most topical task, on which attention must be focused especially is to fulfill the development plan for our national economy for 1981, as well as a successful start to the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must approach the selection of candidates in a matter-of-fact and constructive atmosphere.

Let us give our trust and support to those who are devoted to socialism, who perform exemplary and dedicated work, who enjoy respect. In firm conviction of the correctness of our path, let us give our support in the coming elections to the candidates of the National Front. It will be a vote in favor of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, the policy which corresponds to the needs, interests and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people, the policy which safeguards reliable certainties and perspectives. It will be a vote in favor of the further development of our socialist homeland, for peace and social progress in the world, in favor of the firm unity of the CPCZ and the entire National Front, of the entire working people, for further successes in building an advanced socialist society.

Husak's Speech Reported

LD260858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak made a speech at the end of the joint session of the central committees of the CSSR National Front, the Czech National Front and the Slovak National Front which discussed preparations for elections to representative bodies.

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the course of the meeting which again confirmed the united approach of all parts of the National Front to all issues. He thanked the political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front for their support to the policy of the CPCZ and the conclusions of the 16th congress of our party. We could say, continued Comrade Gustav Husak, that the CPCZ program has become the program of the entire National Front, of all its parts, of all working people of our country--workers, peasants, intelligentsia, both of our nations, and all nationalities living in our state.

It is now necessary to elaborate and implement the program, in all areas of social life, in federal bodies, in the two republics, in regions, districts, places, at all work places.

Further, Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that the decisive factor in implementing the accepted program in the internal and foreign policy is to gain the support of the citizens. It is important to persuade all honest people to adopt it as their own program, and to contribute actively to its implementation.

In connection with the preparation for elections, it is necessary to develop wide mass political and organizational work. The National Front, Comrade Gustav Husak said, can proudly face its electors with the results of its work over past years. In spite of the complicated tasks which had to be tackled, we can proudly claim as our own the successes which our socialist society has achieved.

We do not cover up the disorder and shortcomings which exist in some places. We must consistently strive to overcome them, to listen attentively to the critical words of people, to implement all that is wise and constructive which our working people suggest. Criticisms and self-criticism are, and will be in the future, the basis of our progress.

The program accepted unanimously by today's meeting aims at further development of our society in every area. The main aim continues to be improving the life of the people. We are proposing tasks which are very demanding in the current conditions; we are convinced they are fully realistic and that we have the preconditions to implement them.

When preparing for the elections, it is necessary to concentrate the attention of all parts of the National Front on ensuring their success in such a way that they should become another expression of the unity of our people, of all the classes and social groups, all the nations and nationalities of our state.

It is even more important to use all our strength to achieve our aims in all areas. We are well aware it will be necessary to deal with many problems but we are speaking about nothing less than the further progress of our homeland and the happy peaceful life of our people. To achieve this end it is worth exerting all our strength.

At the end of his speech at the joint meeting of the National Front central committees, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed his conviction that all our people will approach the elections and the implementation of our program in the same spirit of unity which characterized today's meeting.

Session Ends

LD241434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The joint session of the central committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics devoted to preparations for elections to representative bodies ended less than 1 hour ago in Prague.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, made a closing speech.

The participants in the session passed a proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on elections to representative bodies.

COMMENTATORS VIEW POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, SOLIDARITY

Suslov Visit

LD261224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 26 Apr 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program]

[Text] An event of significance in Poland this week was the friendly visit of the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Suslov. It is clear from the talks and from the communique that the two sides very responsibly evaluated a number of important issues connected with mutual relations, as well as with the relations of the Polish People's Republic to the rest of the countries of the socialist community.

Exceptional attention was given to the issue of averting the danger which threatens socialism in Poland. The Soviet and Polish representatives spoke again against external interference in the affairs of Poland which would mean danger not only for Poland itself, but for the whole socialist community.

The Third Extraordinary Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth was held in Warsaw. It was attended by the highest party and governmental representatives. Reaction to the congress confirmed that Polish youth is interested in solving the crisis in the country, and that the majority wants to contribute actively to the program of consolidation of socialist construction in Poland.

But one cannot speak about constructiveness and honest endeavor to find a way out of the problems in the case of the representatives of the so-called Solidarity. They confirmed again that they see the Sejm decision on a moratorium on strikes, and the Sejm appeal for calm, order and honest work only as a scrap of paper, and that they again intend to organize pressure to push through their own political demands. A concrete illustration of this is the case of the Polish emigre Edmund Baluka. After the opening of a trial against Baluka for illegally crossing the border--a trial quite in accordance with Polish law--the leaders of so-called Solidarity threatened that should any step be taken against Baluka, they will use every means of protest including strikes.

As press agencies report, leaders of Walesa's trade unions, together with representatives of antisocialist organizations, are coming out more and more often with demands for the release and almost rehabilitation of tens of anti-Polish elements, including criminals.

The need for the unity of all patriotic Polish forces, and for consolidation within the party. is topical and essential in these circumstances. The evidence of history provides convincing proof that all inimical attempts to cause disruption fail in the face of the firm unity of the nation, of working people and the Marx-Leninist party, of everybody who wants to live a happy and creative life instead of being tossed about in chaos.

Baluka Case Provocation

LD242358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Proceedings have started in the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office against Edmund Baluka, who illegally crossed the border and recently returned in secret to Poland following a sojourn abroad lasting several years. Baluka incited strikes in Szczecin at the beginning of the seventies, and since 1972 he has illegally lived abroad. The voivodship prosecutor's office has also begun proceedings in connection with his activity abroad which was harmful to the Polish interests.

Walesa's trade union organization let it be known at the beginning of the week that it wants to use the emigre Baluka's case as a new pretext for political provocations.

The Szczecin organization of Walesa's trade union also declared that should action be taken against Baluka it will employ all means of protest, including strikes.

Yesterday's press conference given by representatives of Walesa's trade union organization and its legal experts, together with representatives of the antisocialist organization, the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, bears witness to the attempts of Walesa's trade union organization to continue to operate as a pressure group to push through political demands. At the press conference they demanded the release of Leszek Mozculski and other counterrevolutionaries, imprisoned for their calls to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. According to a statement by Zbigniew Bujak, one of the leading representatives of the Walesa trade union organization, the Walesa trade union organization assumes the right to interfere in such areas of social life as the law. According to him, the Walesa trade union organization is beginning to work on several fundamental laws, including a law on the supreme court. They also want to amend the penal code and push through a new law on prosecution. Foreign press agencies are also writing about an alleged economic program of the Walesa trade union organization. They recall the attacks of Walesa's trade union organization on the government, which is trying to create material incentives for Saturday work in the mines.

The new facts about the stances adopted by the Walesa trade union organization show that this organization is seeking pretexts to stage strikes and provocations on virtually every measure taken by the Polish state organs.

Solidarity's 'Provocative' Demands

LD252258 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Editor Miroslav Zizka commentary]

[Text] According to the latest information from Poland, Walesa's trade unions are preparing new pressurizing actions which not only have nothing in common with trade union activity but are also on the way to breaking relevant laws. Walesa's trade unions provocatively demand that Polish courts justify to them their verdicts against such antistate elements as, for example a certain Alicja Wesolowska sentenced for spying last year, or demand their immediate release, as in the case of the Kowalczyk brothers sentenced for committing [word indistinct] an assasination (?attempt). These are demands which the deputy chairman of the Consultative Commission of Walesa's trade unions stated publicly on Polish television.

The leadership of this trade union goes even further. Not only does it strive for the release of detained leaders of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland but it also gives its full support to this counterrevolutionary organization, whose aim is the renewal of the bourgeois Poland of 1918-39. So it is not surprising that the leaders of the so-called Solidarity who are submitting these extreme demands without taking into consideration the relevant laws are striving for a change in these laws in accordance with their antisocialist and counterrevolutionary ideas. Walesa's trade unions have already started working on several drafts on new laws, apart from others on the law of the Supreme Court, on prosecution and on changes in the criminal code.

In the latest issue of the journal DER SPIEGEL Walesa states: We are not interested in the party. We are self-governing. We have nothing in common with the party. As may be seen, the efforts of this trade union express this quite convincingly, and they should dispel the illusions of many people in Poland who believe that the so-called Solidarity which pledged to recognize the party's leading role will continue its activity on a socialist basis.

The deliberations of the third congress of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth contrast sharply with the actions and demands of Walesa's trade unions. The congress, despite its open and critical atmosphere, showed in a rich discussion real interest in dealing with the crisis-ridden situation in socialist Poland.

COMMENTATORS VIEW LIFTING OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

More Realistic Approach

LD252018 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Commentary by Michal Stas, CSSR radio correspondent in New York]

[Text] President Reagan's decision to lift the embargo has come after more than a year of the embargo placed on grain trade with the Soviet Union by former President Carter. Already then it was quite obvious that, except for hurting the American grain producers and the international climate, President Carter could not succeed in thus putting pressure on the Soviet Union. The initial comment here on President Reagan's decision confirmed this. Now the farmers, who opposed the embargo from the very beginning, are concerned that the Soviet Union may not be willing to resume purchases of grain from the United States to the same extent as before the embargo. Practical experience and life itself has thus made the White House assume a more realistic approach to this matter after it became obvious that the Soviet Union would not give in to any such pressure. However, the question still remains whether the United States administration will adopt a similarly positive approach to the key international problems such as disarmament and consolidation of international peace.

'It Had No Effect'

LD252130 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Oldrich Vejvoda commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan announced last night that he has decided to lift the embargo on grain supplies to the USSR proclaimed by the former President James Carter.

In evaluating this step we have to go back, but not too far, to 4 January 1980. On that date the American President, at a time of an open and a one-sided worsening of the Soviet-American relations, attacked the USSR by imposing a grain embargo. The Olympic games boycott and imprisonment and fines for Americans who wanted to travel to the USSR formed part of Carter's attack, not only against the improvement of relations with the USSR, but relations with the world in general.

Basically, from the very beginning of this embargo, it was clear that it had no effect. The American farmer was the one punished and with him a whole area of the American economy connected with grain exports.

Although the volume of grain imported by the USSR is great, the USSR changed to other suppliers of grain without any problems. Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the American embargo in no way endangered or affected the Soviet economy which showed the results of this imprudent step.

We have told you many times about the reactions of the Americans, including those who play an important part in American policy. Their decisive rejection of the embargo was, however, quote overlooked as a result of the stance taken by the president during his last year in office as well as by Ronald Reagan in his first months as White House chief.

When we commented on this American step, which was a fiasco during the 15 months it lasted we stressed the boomerang effect and the hundreds of millions of dollars of losses suffered by American farmers. These are also the opinions and arguments of the American media themselves in their comments on the decision by the U.S. Government to lift the grain embargo to the USSR.

But the men in the highest positions of American leadership react quite differently. Look at Secretary of State Haig. At the very moment, when President Reagan was announcing the lifting of the embargo and the end of one infamous chapter in contemporary American policy, he again attacked the USSR in connection with its alleged support of international terrorism. This old topic was, one can say, chosen to counterbalance the lifting of the embargo so it would not look like a sort of retreat.

It is only a question of time before these theses on support of terrorists, for example, as a part of the American attack abroad, will fail in the same way as the grain embargo.

Victim of Own Game

LD270938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Jiri Cedrovsky review of events in past week]

[Excerpt] The interest of foreign commentators was focused on the Middle East and Poland during the first part of the week, but toward the end of the week it shifted to the United States. The reason for this was the decision by American President Ronald Reagan to lift the embargo on grain exports to the USSR.

When Reagan was a presidential candidate he spoke out against the embargo but as soon as he entered the White House it seemed that he had indefinitely postponed his election promise. But time and reality worked against him. It is obvious that the American president finally gave in to the arguments of his political advisers, headed by John Block, secretary of agriculture. They warned Reagan that the White House should improve its relations with senators and members of the House of Representatives from farming states who demanded the lifting of the embargo. An important role was played by the fact that the embargo was totally ineffective; the USSR purchased its grain in other countries. As U.S. Senator McGowan said, the Americans were punishing themselves and not the Russians by the embargo.

The supporters of economic blackmail against the USSR suffered a fiasco and, as in the case of the attempts to boycott the Moscow Olympics, the pressure became the subject of world opprobrium. It was again confirmed--and this is true not only concerning economic questions--that the USSR cannot be dealt with from a position of force, or by beating on the table, and anyone who attempts this will finally become the victim of his own game.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET DEFENSE INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD260240 Prague CTK in English 0856 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Saturday Soviet Defence Industry Minister Pavel Finogenov.

They discussed further development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present were Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl and Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON SED MILITARY POLICY

AU241404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday at a forum, Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach, deputy minister of National Defense and head of the support services of the National People's Army, speaking before party functionaries, directors of clinics and institutes and medical reservists of Berlin Humboldt University, called the stabilization of peace and reliable military protection an inalienable principle of the SED's military policy.

He said, the GDR considers it its task to support, in alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and at the same time to contribute to increasing defense strength.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT FDJ DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LD242120 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] At the delegate conference of the FDJ organizations in the National People's Army and the GDR border troops, GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today expressed his certainty that the young generation would continue to stand up for the inviolability of socialism in the heart of Europe. The SED has successfully mastered each stage of the revolutionary upheaval in the republic, as well as of the development of the country's defense, because from the beginning it has not moved a step without the youth.

The increasing demands are a result of the intensified arms drive of the United States, the FRG and NATO, and also the result of the revolution in the armed services and the development of the socialist society.

In the name of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann presented to the FDJ organizations the combat order for services to the people and fatherland in gold. The party and state leadership thus honored their outstanding performance in the military defense of socialism and in securing the borders to West Berlin and the FRG.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH BEGINS 5-DAY SYNOD 24 APR

LD250001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN)--The Eighth Synod of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg gathered on Friday for its third ordinary meeting. On the agenda for the 5-day discussions at the Stephanus Foundation in Berlin-Weissensee are, among other things, the reports of the church board and the charitable organization Diakonisches Werk.

The synod will undertake the election of a new bishop, as Dr Albrecht Schoenherr will retire in the autumn.

Remarks on Poland

LD242330 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 24 Apr, (DPA)--The church board of the Evangelical Church in the Berlin-Brandenburg eastern region has expressed its concern about reactions to developments in Poland. "It was noted with concern that hostile remarks against Poland and the Polish people have been heard," stated the verbal report of the church board which was presented at the start of the spring session of the synod in East Berlin on Friday. The church believes it is its role "to point out incipient dangers and to counter these beginnings."

According to the report, the church representatives have received the impression in talks at various levels that the concerns expressed are being considered by the state. The church board had advocated that everything be done "in order not to jeopardize the good relations between the two peoples, which were reestablished through much effort."

It was, therefore, regrettable that church workers, seeing this as a special task, had been prevented from travelling to Poland. The sign of atonement [suehnezeichen] campaign was mentioned in this connection. The GDR had indefinitely suspended unrestricted passport and visa traffic with Poland last autumn.

The report underlined that the church board attached great importance to direct talks with state authorities in order to make their "specific contribution towards the problems of our time" and to discuss their concerns. Among the subjects that have been discussed were questions of disarmament and peace, the international situation, relations between the two German states, economic development in the GDR and "church events which had been considered problematic." In connection with the increase in the minimum exchange amount for Western GDR visitors last October the church pointed out the human problems connected with the measure. They also brought up its "effect with regard to detente in Europe."

The report continued stating that the international changes last year and the "difficult processes" connected with it "had, at times led to ups and downs in relations between church and state." However, the two sides had underlined their determination to continue constructively on the path embarked on in the talks between Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker and the leaders of the GDR church federation in March 1978.

DOHLUS ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR JOSEF WENIG

LD242214 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At a memorial ceremony held by the SED Central Committee and the Wismut area executive today relatives, friends and comrades-in-arms bade farewell in Karl-Marx-Stradt to Josef Wenig, for many years a member of the Central Committee, who died on 16 April at the age of 57. Among the many guests at the memorial was a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS

LD241500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN)--The Berlin City Court on Friday sentenced FRG citizen Klaus Hoffmann to 5 years in prison for crimes under paragraph 105 of the criminal code covering the misuse of the transit agreement. Hoffmann, who has previous convictions for felonious assault, was active in the organization and execution of subversive activities against the GDR carried out by the group headed by professional criminal Karl-Heinz Gerlach.

In line with the instructions he received from the head of the group, which operates out of West Berlin, Hoffmann deliberately misused the transit routes and violated the entry regulations for visitors to the GDR.

SED GREETS PAUL VERNER ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD261030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The SED Central Committee has expressed hearty thanks to Paul Verner on his 70th birthday for his tireless work for the good of the worker and peasant state. A greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, noted that the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee was a courageous fighter in the communist youth organization, in the antifascist resistance and in the International Brigade in Spain. After the liberation by the Soviet Union, Paul Verner made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the SED and the realization of its policies. This is highly valued. The greetings message emphasizes Paul Verner's steadfast friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The GDR Council of State and ministers also expressed their hearty congratulations. On his birthday Paul Verner has been awarded the Hero of Labor title.

TRETHON'S VIEWS ON 5-DAY WORKWEEK REPORTED

LD242100 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Apr (MTI)--At its Friday meeting the Hungarian Presidential Council modified the labour code with a decree law. The regulation to take effect July 1, 1981 reduces the number of weekly working hours to 42 at workplaces where the five-day workweek is introduced. Labour Minister Ferenc Trethon elaborated the general move at a press conference on Friday.

He explained that although the five-day workweek will be introduced as a general rule from Jan. 1, 1982, the workplaces operating continuously or in three shifts, as well as those where over half of the physical workers work in continuous shifts, may start introducing it already from July 1, 1981. The labour minister explained also that at present three million active wage earners work only one shift; for them the compulsory weekly working time will be 42 hours. One million work two shifts: These will have to work 40 to 42 hours. At workplaces where owing to health hazards the legal working time has been less than 40 hours so far, there will be no change. With the exception of the educational institutions, the state sector of agriculture (?and some) economic units in special position the introduction of the five-day workweek will have to be completed by the first half of 1981 [figure as received]. Ferenc Trethon explained that the move reduces the aggregate working hours of the society by 2 to 2.5 per cent.

The companies [which] do not have to apply the special authority to introduce the five-day workweek must, however, satisfy certain central requirements from [word indistinct]. In this context the labour minister stressed that the profitability of the companies may not suffer, neither may the efficiency of labour, the general financial standing of the company and the wages of the workers. The population must have continuous supplies and their various affairs must be duly considered and arranged at the administration offices. The cooperation of the companies may not deteriorate either as a consequence of a shorter workweek. The economic management of the companies together with the company trade unions have elaborated the programmes of the switch-over and the related tasks. The workers must be consulted on these programmes first and the schedules can only be finalized if approved by them.

Ferenc Trethon recalled at the press conference that the idea of switch-over to the five-day workweek was already stipulated in the programme declaration of the 11th Congress of the HSWP in March 1975. In February 1978 the Hungarian Government issued an order saying: "It must be investigated under what requirements and conditions the transition to the five-day workweek can be commenced." The investigation findings gave birth to a resolution at the 12th Congress of the KSWP in 1980 on introduction of the shorter workweek. The Council of Ministers' enacting resolution of the 6th Five-Year Plan already specifically pronounces that the gradual switch-over should take place from Jan. 1, 1982.

Ferenc Trethon finally said that in the course of the investigations to promote introduction of the five-day workweek the enterprises will presumably find the answer to countervailing the loss in the aggregate working time and to increasing the efficiency of labour also.

SOVIET-POLISH MEETING, REAGAN ACTION PRAISED

Both Rise Above Events

LD270934 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Both the Soviet-Polish party meeting and the lifting of the American embargo on the delivery of grain to the USSR rose above the level of events.

Regarding the talks in Warsaw, observers throughout the world noted that on this occasion the joint communique dealt with the renewal of Polish society and the reform work in progress, not in general but in concrete terms. In the sense that the protection of the fundamental values of socialism was considered to be the aim, I believe I am not wrong in claiming that the politically aware Hungarian public too is looking to next week's Polish party plenum with the expectation that the communist leadership will be able to express in its statements its intention to assert the unity and leadership capability of the party.

Regarding the lifting of the American grain embargo, this is, naturally, a piece of good news, even though it does not mean anything more than that the United States Government is no longer willing to cause any further damage to its own country. However, a sensible and realistic measure may be followed by others of a similar kind. There have been examples in this century of politicians, similar to Reagan in their conservatism, recognizing that understanding and acceptance of mutual dependence is a greater guarantee for the protection of their interests than attempts to exert pressure on the other side.

Caution Against Optimism

LD252052 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We have had so much bad news coming from Washington during the past 2 years or so that it appears almost strange to hear something good. After all, it is essentially good news when Soviet-American tension, never so great in the last 20 years as now, decreases somewhat. However, whether this is something that will go beyond an important but nonetheless secondary commercial deal is something that only the future will reveal. The circumstances of the decision made by the Reagan team are not very encouraging. However, let's look back for a moment.

President Carter announced on 4 January last year the ban on further grain exports to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet Union's military role in Afghanistan. At the same time, the sale of modern American technology and industrial equipment was made even more difficult and the talks on arms limitation were frozen. Carter's political decision inflicted losses on the U.S. economy running into billions of dollars' instead of the Americans, other Western countries sold grain to the Soviet Union. Washington obviously hurt itself.

Reagan, who had promised during the election campaign that he would lift the grain embargo kept his promise after 3 months, the hysteria around the Polish question and the internal debates in Washington notwithstanding. On the other hand, and hardly accidentally, almost simultaneously with yesterday's announcement, Secretary of State Haig, who is reputed to be one of the opponents of the lifting of the grain embargo, made another public appearance. Haig did not say anything very new; rather, he reiterated what President Reagan and his team had been saying all along, namely that the Soviet Union was responsible for everything that is bad in the world, that it supported international terrorism and that only even greater Western rearmament and firmness would suffice to meet the Soviet challenge.

From Haig's point of view, this might indeed be so. The rub, however, is that even after the first 100 days of the Reagan administration, we cannot identify a decisive, comprehensive and consistent American foreign policy. Rather, there is a prolonged period of learning. For example, Reagan urged the development of relations with Taiwan. This is something that is not mentioned any longer; after all, Reagan and his team cannot afford to risk good relations with China. Or, to give another example, Reagan's opening toward the racist South African regime has given way to a more ambiguous policy because they have realized that they might finally lose their position in black Africa.

Finally, and most important, even a month ago the Reagan administration did not want to hear about any sort of negotiations with the Soviet Union. The lifting of the grain embargo--which Moscow was told about at the beginning of the week--is an unmistakable gesture. At the same time, the revival of the missile limitation talks this year is discussed more and more frequently. However, even while greeting these encouraging tendencies, I would caution against excessive optimism. This inconsistent American foreign policy, precisely because of its immaturity, can more easily and frequently bring unpleasant rather than pleasant surprises.

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED

LD260340 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Apr (MTI)--A Hungarian-Afghan technical-scientific cooperation working plan was signed on Friday in Budapest. The two-year programme was signed from the Hungarian part by Imre Szekacs, director-general of Tesco international technical-scientific cooperation office, from Afghan part by Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary. On the basis of the working programme Hungarian health and technical specialists will be sent to Afghanistan, while Afghan scholarship-holders will be trained in Hungary.

BORBELY, KOROM ATTEND WORKERS' GUARD MEETING

LD260215 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Workers' Guard is preparing to celebrate its 25th anniversary. A 2-day conference has been held in connection with this event, which, among other things, evaluated the work during the past few years and gave an account of the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress relating to the Workers' Guard.

Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard, evaluated the activities of the organization so far and determined its tasks. Following speeches by unit commanders, Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, gave a speech.

[Begin Korom recording] Regarding certain important characteristics of the work that has been carried out, and of the organization, I would like to stress most emphatically that the entire personnel of the Workers' Guard has successfully carried out its tasks and what is very significant in the almost quarter-century existence of the organization, it has kept pace and is keeping pace with the development of our socialist society. In the course of their work so far they have understood, do understand, and employed--and no doubt will go on successfully employing--the tasks incorporated in the resolutions of the 12th Congress. The Workers' Guard as a body well expresses through its activities the close ties between the party and the people; one might say the mutual trust. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--A Hungarian trade union delegation has gone to Latin America. At the invitation of sister organizations, the delegation will visit Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Mexico. There will be official talks on relations with the trade union centers of these countries, and on topical issues of the international trade union movement. The delegation is led by Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Trade Union Council. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Apr 81 p 9 AU]

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TEAMS TO RESUME TALKS 25 APR

NC241626 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (AFP)--Negotiations between the Polish Government and the independent Solidarity trade union will resume at working group level tomorrow, union headquarters in Gdansk announced today.

Solidarity has set up five negotiating teams to discuss the role of the media, strike legislation, respect for legal rights, political prisoners, and allegations of police brutality against trade unionists in Bydgoszcz.

Solidarity has demanded the liberation of five members of "the Confederation for Independent Poland", arrested in autumn 1980. Another of the dissidents, Jerzy Sychut, was released Wednesday.

The trade union also wants time on radio and television.

Talks on 'Foreign Activities'

LD251822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The international activities of the NSZZ Solidarity in the context of foreign policy was the subject today of the deliberations in Warsaw of the team appointed from members of the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity. The talks were chaired by Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Bogdan Lis, vice chairman of the KKP.

During the meeting, which was unanimously described as "useful," it proved possible to explain many matters and doubts. The date and the subjects of the next session of the team were also agreed on. It is planned to hold the session on 30 April.

Replying to the many questions put by the government side, Bogdan Lis stated that Solidarity is not carrying out international activities at present. It is putting this aside until the election campaign is completed throughout the trade union. The present visits abroad are solely of an informational nature. Neither did he agree with the opinion alleging that some official activities abroad by the trade union representatives are contrary to the Polish raison d'etat. He also said that the trade union does not intend to join international associations. Referring next to the doubts voiced by the government side connected with the fact that Solidarity is making use of various forms of foreign assistance, Bogdan Lis said that Solidarity is mainly interested in supplies of printing equipment.

During the deliberations both sides stated that a correct procedure has to be established for official trade union visits at all levels. This is connected with the issue of official passports to Solidarity.

The government side declared that it will help in the acquisition of information on the international situation and the situation in the trade union movement. The matter of representing Poland at the coming ILO session was discussed. The government side stressed that Solidarity can in the future play a positive role in the international arena by involving itself in the matter of supporting detente and disarmament, among others.

Summing up the first round of talks, Undersecretary Jozef Wiejacz expressed satisfaction with the fact that in its international activities Solidarity works on the basis of respect for the (?statutes). He stressed the need for greater efficiency in contacts between Solidarity and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish diplomatic center.

Talks on Rule of Law

LD252054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The first round of talks on the subject of rule of law has taken place in Warsaw between a government commission and a team from NSZZ Solidarity.

The union side presented an initial assessment of the state of rule of law in our country, containing a list of legal questions requiring review in the immediate future. These concern, among other things, the proposals to introduce complete (?autonomy) of judges and expand the rights of courts to control the application of temporary arrest. As a representative of the government side emphasized, many of the subjects mentioned in the initial assessment as needing to be dealt with coincide with work, part of it in an advanced stage, done by the Ministry of Justice.

The talks will continue on 30 April

STATE COUNCIL TEAM TO DRAFT TRADE UNIONS BILL

LD251850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] A team set up by the Council of State to draft the trade unions bill met in the Sejm headquarters today. Representatives of trade unions are taking part in the proceedings. Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Sejm's extraordinary commission in charge of supervising the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie social contracts is also taking part. Introducing the possibility of individual farmers forming trade unions constitutes the most important change envisaged in the bill. It is expected that when the team has completed its work on the draft, the document will be forwarded to the chairman of the Council of State and will at the same time be subjected to further public consultations.

Walesa Interviewed on TU Bill

LD251920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Interview of Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission, by Warsaw radio reporter Andrzeu Bielenski during a break in the proceedings of the 25 April Warsaw meeting of the team appointed by the Polish Council of State to draft a trade union bill--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are there at this moment in time any concrete agreements [ustalenia] regarding the trade unions bill?

[Answer] Not only are there agreements, but we have had them before, a very long time ago. At the same time these agreements are not such that the public could approve of them at this stage. Consequently, everything that we are going to agree upon will in due course be forwarded to the public so that extensive discussions may take place. Then the draft will come back to us; we shall meet again and only then will it be forwarded to the Sejm.

[Question] Do any points in the draft give rise to controversies now?

[Answer] This depends on what we are discussing at any given time. Naturally, if you think about it, you can have objections to just about everything: to a word, a comma, a period. Various things are coming to light in the discussions. However, we do not yet have any substantial differences. It seems to me that the draft is something resembling what we have been waiting for.

[Question] Mister Chairman, can one assume that a solution [word indistinct] will be adopted today whereby on the one hand the draft trade union bill will be forwarded for public discussion and on the other hand it will be possible to put it before the Sejm?

[Answer] No, we cannot do this. We cannot have it approved prior to the public having its say. The Sejm can be a (?coparticipant) in this. At the same time it has no right to approve the bill before public consultations have taken place. [Passage indistinct] we have agreed that it will be forwarded only after consultations and amendments; only then can it be forwarded.

Farmers' Right to TU Endorsed

LD251949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the team called by the Council of State to formulate the draft law on trade unions began today at the Sejm building. As a result of the discussion the team has agreed that in order to defend their rights and professional interests, individual farmers who operate farms and their relations who work together with them on such farms have the right to form and to be associated in trade unions of individual farmers, in accordance with the principles of the trade union law.

The law to create trade unions and to associate in trade unions also applies to other persons who derive their income from their own work and do not permanently employ other workers for gain. [sentence as heard]

The Council of State's team positively assessed the draft bill on individual farmers' trade unions which creates a legal basis for registration of these unions. [sentence as heard] Debate of the draft trade union law will recommence tomorrow.

Team Defines 'Strike'

LD262018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Deliberations by the team set up by the Council of State to compile the bill on trade unions resumed today in the Sejm. As we have already reported, discussion continued on the final wording of the bill, which is to be presented to the Council of State and for further social consultation, especially at workplaces. Today's deliberations began with a discussion of the section concerning collective disputes and the right to strike. The final accepted definition of a strike is that it will be limited exclusively to economic strikes and those proclaimed in defense of work and trade union rights and freedoms. The bill stresses that participation in strikes will be voluntary.

Walesa on TU Discussion

LD261148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Interview given by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, to unidentified Warsaw radio reporter on 25 April--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The session of the team set up by the Council of State to draft the law on trade unions ended late yesterday evening. I asked Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission, to say a few words on the meeting. The session was postponed until Sunday. Does this mean that not all the problems have been discussed completely?

[Answer] No, so far we have debated only half of the material. Therefore the other half is still to be discussed and we were so tired that [words indistinct] it was necessary to postpone it to next day for technical reasons.

[Question] Which of the issues discussed were definitely--if one can say so--decided upon?

[Answer] No, one can not say this since these are not definitive decisions after all. This is a draft which will be submitted to social consultations, and therefore no problems will be definitely settled here.

[Question] Which issue met with the greatest difficulties?

[Answer] Several problematical points. [sentence as heard] In general [words indistinct caused by reporter interrupting]

[Question] I heard that the point concerning the farmers' trade union was passed quite easily.

[Answer] Yes, because this point was previously elaborated by a working team. (?The stance) was elaborated there and (?it stands) up to now. And the previous [word indistinct] since the battle took 8 months, we have forgotten (?all) we have the feeling that it is our material too. Therefore, there still are some additional talks.

[Question] Which point of the trade union bill is being discussed by the team at present?

[Answer] We are discussing the 29th point, the 25th paragraph since this is the name of it, is it not? [third voice answers yes] so there is still half of it left.

[Question] You say the final session will be held tomorrow [Sunday]. So there is the possibility that the draft will be ready for submission to social consultation?

[Answer] There still remain two difficult issues left: Namely, the division of property belonging to former CRZZ [Central Council of Trade Unions] and the issue concerning strikes. And these two are very difficult problems which can take a lot of our time; but I think that we should finish it--this battle.

Team Adopts Draft TU Bill

LD262020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Preparatory work on the draft trade union bill has now been completed. Today, after a 2-day debate, the group set up by the Council of State adopted the draft bill which will be presented to the Council of State before the end of the month.

Parallel to legislative work, further social consultation will continue, especially at workplaces. The draft is the outcome of a compromise. However, on some issues, no unanimity of view has been reached and in this connection a number of variants have been suggested. However, on a number of controversial issues great progress has been made.

Zawadzki, Walesa on Draft Bill

LD262316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] As we have already reported, the 2-day deliberations on the trade union bill finished in the Sejm building today. The team set up by the Council of State was led by Prof Sylwester Zawadzki. Taking part in the session were representatives of Solidarity, chaired by Lech Walesa, and representatives of branch and autonomous unions. After the deliberations we asked Prof Sylwester Zawadzki and Lech Walesa to sum up the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Question] Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the team: Professor, a summing-up after these 2 days of very arduous deliberations.

[Zawadzki] This was a session devoted to discussion on the bill. The previous meetings concerned preparation of the bill, so this is already the form of legal document which will be sent to the Council of State and presented by the Council of State, of course after it has obtained [word indistinct] to the Sejm.

[Question] Will this draft again go for social consultation?

[Zawadzki] On principle, the social consultations have already been completed. The first, I would like to recall, was the consultation at the turn of December and January, in which the most important social organization and all the trade unions had their say. The second stage of consultations was held after the publication of the draft wording of the law: 200 various statements; documents from individuals, workforces and different trade unions containing an enormous number of comments were examined and finally taken into account in this project and were discussed by the team. We think, of course, that this does not exhaust the possibilities for individual citizens to have their say during the further legislative work, which will continue in the Council of State and later in the Sejm, but the team has got this stage behind it now.

[Question] Which points were the most open to discussion and the most difficult during the 2-day deliberations?

[Zawadzki] Two points were the most difficult: The first concerned settling the problems of private farmers and on this issue, after a long discussion, a final way out was found in the form of article 10 of the bill which creates the possibility for farmers to form trade unions. The second solution which was accepted in full is the government project for settling the matter of registration, which came out in the form of a short law, but one which would provide the possibility for the Trade Union of Private Farmers to register before the law of trade unions is passed in its entirety. The second problem, which concerned the assets of the trade unions, was of course, not solved at our meeting. Two variant solutions will be presented to the Council of State.

The discussions were held in a very good atmosphere. A serious outline of the directions for solving the problems of fixed assets belonging to the Central Council of Trade Unions was made, and most important, a joint stand was (?reached) on the issue of using the existing holiday facilities and sanatoria by workers in general, regardless of the union to which they belong. From the social viewpoint, that was the most important, and agreement was reached on that issue.

[Question] And the last question: the point concerning strikes.

[Zawadzki] This problem took up a great deal of time. It concerns, after all, an institution which is only taking shape today; an institution which is to create possibilities guaranteeing the defense of workers' rights. But on the other hand, which must preserve the public interest. Finding the right proportions--the possibility of linking the public interest with the interests of workforces, of individual workers--is undoubtedly a difficult problem which had to be solved. I think the proposals which we are going to put to the Council of State on this point will be positively received.

[Question] The chairman of the KKP, Mr Lech Walesa. A brief summing up of this 2-day meeting. Satisfaction: complete or not?

[Walesa] Complete satisfaction? Complete tiredness for sure. Complete satisfaction certainly not. Many things could have been done better. But we will see how the community and our union will react, since they still have an opportunity to adopt a stance. I think that altogether this is not such a bad bill and it could be satisfactory. But we will see.

[Question] This means that on one hand this draft will be sent to the Council of State and on the other will be submitted for social consultation?

[Walesa] Yes, and that is why it will be necessary for our union and the community to adopt a stance rather soon. They must send in their observations so they can be taken into consideration.

[Question] How much time will the union have for consultation?

[Walesa] I think right up to the last moment. Up to the last moment if things are important. But this no longer depends on us. As the commission set up by the Council of State we have completed this stage of work on the draft, of submitting the draft to the community and to the Council of State. [end recording]

Provisions of Draft Bill

LD270822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The draft bill on trade unions will be submitted to the Council of State by 30 April. It is the result of the 2-day debates of a team, led by Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, that is involved with the law on trade unions.

The draft bill contains the following important formulation:

To protect their rights and occupational interests, individual farmers running farms and rural people working on their farms with them have the right to set up and join individual farmers' trade unions on the basis of this law, that is, the law on trade unions.

The right to set up and to join trade unions also applies to other people whose income comes from their own personal work but who do not permanently employ paid workers.

Regarding conditions of trade union pluralism, much controversy has been caused by the problem of signing collective agreements on work. It has been agreed that all interested trade unions should take part in negotiations on the signing of an agreement, and for this purpose they should set up consultative commissions representing the membership of the trade unions.

Legislative work will now go on, especially in workplaces, and this will be accompanied by social consultations on the draft bill. All echelons of the trade union movement represented in the team which is working on the draft bill have reserved the right to express their views in the course of these consultations.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0300 GMT on 27 April carries a similar report on the draft trade union bill, which adds: "The draft bill is the result of a compromise. But on some problems there was no unanimity of views, and in this connection a number of variants were proposed to solve these matters. However, many controversial questions were considerably advanced toward agreement."]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER, RURAL SOLIDARITY LEADER MEET

LD252112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Jerzy Wojtecki, member of the government Presidium and agriculture minister, has held a meeting with Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

During the meeting Jerzy Wojtecki outlined the current agricultural situation and problems on which the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture is currently being focused. He emphasized the importance attached by the ministry to participation by all agricultural organizations active in rural communities, including the newly emerging trade union organization of private farmers, in the solution of important problems of the rural areas and of agriculture.

Jan Kulaj acquainted Minister Jerzy Wojtecki with the main directions of activities of the newly created farmers' trade union and outlined the most important problems raised by the farmers for the consideration of the government and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The progress of implementing the agreements signed by the government commission with the strike committees in Rzeszow, Ustrzyki Dolne and Bydgoszcz was also discussed.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY TO DISCUSS MINERS' PROBLEMS

LD250824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The talks between the Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] and the government which are to be held next week will be preceeded today by meetings between working groups of the union and government representatives.

Miners' problems will be discussed by a Solidarity delegation and members of the coordinating committee for the mining industry under the leadership of the Ministry of Mining. At noon, a meeting will be held at which Solidarity's international activities will be discussed. Finally, at 1400, a meeting between delegations of the government and the KKP will be held at the Council of Ministers office to discuss problems of law and order.

Talks To Be Continued

LD251310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Talks between the working team of the Ministry of Mining, headed by Prof Dr (Benon Strank), and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, led by Andrezj Gwiazda, were held in Warsaw today. The talks were also attended by representatives of national coordinating committee of the mining industry. The talks did not bear any results and are to be continued in the middle of next week.

Saturday Working Discussed

LD262348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] We have learned from the Ministry of Mining press spokesman that last Saturday, miners extracted 143,000 tons of coal. Best attendance was in the Bytom collieries. In some mines, mainly in the Rybnik coal basin, there was no mining as only repair gangs and services maintaining and protecting traffic were working.

The question of miners working on Saturdays continues to arouse controversy. In conformity with the decree of the Council of Ministers, last Saturday was an ordinary working day according to the precept of a 5-day working week. Last week was the Easter Monday festival. In conformity with the Jastrazebie agreement, representatives of Solidarity hold the view that all Saturdays, irrespective of holy days, are free of work. This week this issue will be the subject of further negotiations between representatives of the government and Solidarity.

25 Apr Miner Turnout

LD251328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining reports that 49.3 percent of the workforce turned up for work today at hard coal mines. In accordance with an instruction from the Council of Ministers today was supposed to be a normal working day in the mines. This is because the principle of a 5-day working week has been adopted and this week there was a holiday on Easter Monday.

However, at a meeting in the Jastrzebie mine on 22 April, the representatives of Solidarity from 64 deep mining enterprises recognized that all Saturdays, in accordance with the Jastrzebie agreement, should be regarded as voluntary days in the mining industry.

A demand was also made that payments from the so-called mobilization fund and the use of other amoral--in the view of the trade union--encouragements to work on work-free days should be stopped. The National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity gave its full backing to this stance.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS HELD IN SUWALKI

LD251831 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)--Talks between a government commission headed by Vice-Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jan Jablonski and a team of Solidarnosc National Consultative Commission got under way in Suwalki today. The talks concern first of all the issue of turning over to the health service new buildings of PUWP voivodship committee headquarters, as demanded by the local Solidarnosc.

Talks between a government commission and Solidarnosc Interfactory Founding Committee of the Radom region were also resumed today. The demands put forth by the Radom Solidarnosc are related to economic, social and legal issues, including those related to the June 1976 unrest in that town.

Report on Talks

LD260719 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Correspondent's report from Bialystok]

[Text] Today at 1620 in Suwalki talks began between the government commission headed by Jan Jablonski, vice minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, and representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity led by Stanislaw Wadolowski. Also participating in the talks as an observer is Prof Emil Kolodziej, member of the Sejm extraordinary commission on implementing the Szczecin, Gdanzk and Jastrzebie agreements. Also present are representatives of the Episcopate and advisers to Cardinal Stefan Wyzynski, primate of Poland, Prof Ludwik (Swiecicki) and Jan (Medrzak). Also sitting in on the talks are five councillors of the voivodship People's Council chosen at yesterday's session.

The most important matter under discussion concerns a final resolution of the problem of the use of a new complex of buildings of the Suwalki PZPR Voivodship committee. The offices of all social and political organizations in the city area are located in the buildings. Solidarity demands that the buildings should be handed over to the health service by 30 April this year, describing this deadline as final and to be reached by negotiations.

Beginning today's meeting, Stanislaw Wadolowski, member of the KKP Presidium, recalled that the authorities acted without consistency in implementing earlier agreements with the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of the Pojezierze region. They have presented the union with faits accomplis, which is proved among other things by the overly hasty decision to settle people in the new complex of voivodship committee buildings.

Deputy Voivoda Jozef Kabel outlined efforts to date aimed at improving medical resources. The PZPR voivodship committee and sociopolitical organizations have moved out of 14 buildings and premises in the voivodship, and these have been earmarked for social purposes. They only comprise a total area of 3,000 cubic meters. Repair and construction work is currently being done to buildings heretofore occupied by the party. They will house an outpatient clinic and kindergarten.

The Pojezierze MKZ recognizes that the situation is difficult, but in its opinion the blame for this state of affairs lies with specific people whose names should be made public, and society should be informed on how they have been brought to book. Too many buildings are not suitable for the health service.

After listening to both sides, the government commission proposed that the new building of the Suwalki Voivodship headquarters of the people's militia, which is unfinished, be handed over for medical purposes, and that assets be guaranteed for the investment project to be completed by the end of 1983. In addition, all buildings handed over to date will remain for social purposes. Up to 2100 no binding decision had been made in the talks.

Agreement Reached

LD261048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, an agreement was signed today between the government commission, the administrative authorities, and representatives of the Suwalki Voivodship committee and the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity in the Pojezierze region.

Here are some of the points in the protocol:

The voivodship authorities accept the program for improving health, social and educational services, which was proposed by the MKZ Pojezierze, as a binding minimal part of the development of Suwalki Voivodship.

The government commission considers the program as just.

The Suwalki voivoda is instructed to permanently hand over the building of the municipal command in Suwalki at Ulica Nowotki, which is now being built, to the people of the Suwalki region.

Representatives of a department in the Central Committee and of the party voivodship committee guarantee that social and political organizations will be able to use the building on a permanent basis--they are already using some of the accomodations in the building--and that the leadership of the voivodship committee will, in the near future, facilitate full use of all accomodation in the building.

MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity of the Pojezierze region has asked the central authorities to carry out an analysis of the causes behind the social tensions in the Suwalki Voivodship, which were aimed at changing the relationship between the authorities and the people, to draw the necessary conclusions and to take the necessary disciplinary measures.

Further on Agreement

LD262136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Talks between a government commission and NSZZ Solidarity teams which began in Suwalki yesterday and continued for several hours, ended this morning with the signing of an agreement. It states, among other things, that the voivodship authorities accept the program of improvements to health, social and educational services put forward by the Pojezierze region Solidarity branch.

It has been made incumbent on the Suwalki voivoda to hand over to the public the Suwalki civic militia municipal command building, which is currently under construction. After appropriate work adapting and fitting out the building, which will be carried out not later than next year, the building will house the voivodship specialist out-patient clinics complex. It has also been agreed that by the end of 1983 the voivodship hospital in Suwalki, currently under construction, will be handed over for use.

During the talks the problem of the new Suwalki Voivodship party committee building was raised.

It was jointly agreed that the committee management will ensure that the building's floorspace will be used to the full. As far as other agreements connected with this matter are concerned, it should be mentioned that premises earmarked for the voivodship ideological training center have been handed over [no further details] by the education and upbringing authority. It has also been agreed that everyone will be able to use the conference-public performance hall in the voivodship committee building.

Pojezierze region Solidarity will, moreover, request the central authorities to analyze the causes of social tension that occurred in the voivodship, so as to change the relations between the authorities and the public, to draw conclusions and to commence appropriate disciplinary action.

RADOM SOLIDARITY GROUP, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD241810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Talks between the government commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity in Ziemia Radomska began at 1730 in Radom. Talks are being chaired on the government side by Council of Ministers Undersecretary of State Zygmunt Rybicki, and on the NSZZ Solidarity side by Chairman of MKZ Andrzej Sobieraj. The talks are being held to establish the true causes, character and course of events in Radom in June 1976.

NSZZ Solidarity demands punishment for the persons responsible for counteractions taken against those taking part in demonstration, trials for those guilty of violating legal principles, and economic compensation for the Radom Voivodship in connection with economic sanctions applied to the region after June 1976.

Furthermore, NSZZ Solidarity demands that premises belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs presently under construction on Daleka Street in Radom be handed over for social purposes and that financial resources earmarked for further social projects also be handed over. The negotiations are continuing.

25 April Resumption

LD250912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The talks between the seven-member government commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region resumed in Radom 30 minutes ago. The talks primarily concern the Radom events of June 1976 and the present social and economic situation in the voivodship. Solidarity is demanding, among other things, economic compensation for the region in the form of additional housing construction funds and the rehabilitation of people sentenced for participating in the June 1976 events. The negotiations are taking place in six working groups. Plenary talks are to start this afternoon.

Radom People's Council Complaint

LD251438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The talks between the government commission and the representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region are continuing in Radom. Prof Zygmunt Rybicki, the chairman of the government commission, has received a latter from the Radom People's Council which expresses dissatisfaction over the fact that representatives of the municipal People's Council and the town mayor's office were not invited to take part in the talks. The letter states: This is all the more regrettable since the municipal administration has precise ideas and proposals to present regarding the subject of the negotiations between the government commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region.

REPORTAGE ON BALUKA'S RETURN, LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

LD241638 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] According to PAP, Edmund Baluka, the former chairman of the strike committee in the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin at the end of 1970 and the beginning of 1971, returned to Poland on 21 April.

The Interfactory Workers Committee [MKR] NSZZ Solidarity in Szczecin reported that for several months Baluka has been trying to obtain permission to return to Poland by applying to the Council of State.

A PAP journalist asked Jerzy Breitkop, director of the office of the Council of State, for an explanation. He said that Baluka had not applied to the Council of State. However, according to the PAP report, and a press spokesman for the Prosecutor General's office of the Polish People's Republic, the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office has started an investigation into Baluka's illegal frontier crossing.

At the same time, criminal proceedings have begun against Baluka to investigate his activities abroad which showed signs of activities harmful to the interests of the Polish People's Republic.

Information on Case

LD260316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor today published information concerning the case of Edmund Baluka.

On 21 April this year Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Interfactory Workers Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Szczecin, and Andrzeu (Mulczanowski), an adviser to the committee, informed the voivodship prosecutor in Szczecin that Edmund Baluka was staying at the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin, having arrived in the country by illegally crossing the state border. They presented the view of the factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity of the Warski shipyard regarding Edmund Baluka's responsibility [odpowiedzialnoso] for making an application for him to answer his case as a free man.

On the basis of the current state of the case, as available to the Szczecin Voivodship prosecutor's office concerning the activity of Edmund Baluka during his stay outside the borders of our country, on 22 April the voivodship prosecutor conveyed to Marian Jurczyk and some other members of the committee taking part in the talks the following views: Edmund Baluka, on connection with the proceedings concerning the above matters and the illegal border crossing, will not be placed under temporary arrest if he comes to the prosecutor's office and does not obstruct the penal proceedings.

This view was reaffirmed in further talks held in the prosecutor general's office in Warsaw and at the voivodship prosecutor's office in Szczecin at the request of the chairman of the Interfactory Workers Committee in Szczecin and representatives of the factory commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Warski shipyard.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment

LD252014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today provided more details about the antisocialist activity of Edmund Baluka abroad. Baluka, who organized strikes in the Szczecin shipyards at the beginning of the 1970's left Poland unlawfully but returned several days ago under an assumed name. The paper says that in order to leave the country, Baluka used the services of a seaman on a Polish merchant ship.

At the beginning of 1973 he requested asylum in the Canary Islands. Shortly afterward he contacted the diversionary Radio Free Europe in Munich and appeared on its broadcasts. During his stay in Great Britain he attempted to carry out subversive activities among Polish sailors. He also pursued active political work in France where he established contacts with a [word indistinct] center and directed the publication of its numerous brochures hostile to Poland, its system and alliances. It was here that Baluka established active ties with the so-called committee of self-defense.

The paper goes on to say that Baluka arrived in Poland several days ago in a car with French license plates and furnished with a false French passport. As the paper stresses, action confirms the enormous resources at his disposal to acquire the necessary documents and means of transport.

WALESA, GDANSK SHIPYARD'S LABECKI INTERVIEWS CITED

LD241227 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Apr 81 p 3

["T.B." report: "Voices from the Country"]

[Text] Lech Walesa has granted an interview to Macieu Czekala and Jacek Grazewicz for KURIER SZCZECINSKI. We publish hereunder the most interesting passage from it:

[Question] It has been rumored that some changes in the trade union's leadership are to be made and that a certain group of people is to be withdrawn....

[Answer] They have not yet been withdrawn. They are spendid, very splendid, people and we fought with them in the underground. They are splendid people when fighting is concerned. But some of them are not fitted for normal activities, some of them cannot fit in and some of them will even leave us and create new organizations, new trade unions, which may even oppose those which they themselves created previously. There are such people about as well. Differences of opinion among trade union leaders and in organizations are good for Solidarity. Unanimity presages the end of any trade union organization....

[Question] Does what you have said mean that a split has occurred in Solidarity?

[Answer] No, no, no. Neither a split nor a faction!

[Question] And yet, Mr Chairman, you said that certain people will leave and even set up new trade unions....

[Answer] But, at the first stage--for 5-10 years--they will have neither any possibility to do so nor support because no one will be interested in such a movement. At the same time, since you have mentioned the subject of a split in Solidarity, I would like to state that there is no truth in this. There are still a number of problems and matters to be considered. In short, as I have always said, at least 10, well, maybe not quite 10, but anyway five cards have not yet been put on the table. And there will be no split. Whoever believes that a split will occur is mistaken. We, and especially I, will not let it happen.

[Question] Who do you take offence so quickly at any sign of criticism directed against you? If we were, for instance, to write in our newspaper in Szczecin what you have recently stated, namely that some Soldarity activists have lost touch with the masses, many people would certainly demand that we be dismissed and turned into the street.

[Answer] Some people have also demanded that I be fired.

[Question] True, but you have said this and, in general, your statement has been accepted.

Nonetheless, you do not accept crticisms easily. Maybe because you are a new movement which is still being created and which is simply still learning and does not like it when certain things are pointed out to it...

[Answer] We have too many things on our plate. It is true that many of our actions have been ineffective and incorrect. Maybe we do not attend to some more important matters but deal with some less important ones. Solidarity is not only a trade union but a great social movement. We have occasionally noticed that there is a lack of any other organizational solutions in whose effectiveness people would believe and which would ease our work and enable us to become just trade unions. Wherever anything goes wrong we are summoned. And we have to put everything right...This multitude of problems takes up much of our time which we could devote to trade union affairs. It is most important that criticisms should not become one-sided. People who are criticized should be given an opportunity to reply to criticisms. Monopoly in the sphere of criticism and lack of opportunity for replying to criticism could be tantamount to a campaign, rather than mere criticism.

[Question] What do you think of Jan Rulewski's letter?

[Answer] This has not worked out quite right because, in a way, I was responsible for the fact that that letter was written. I talked with Jan Rulewski earlier. I explained certain matters to him. At that time he was upset and I was tired and I put the receiver down. He then took offence and wrote that letter. Yesterday (6 April), however, he telephoned many people and, in the end, myself, offering his excuses for what had happened. I believe therefore that that letter has misfired badly. Obviously, he was right in some, in many, respects but something more than continually running your head against a wall should be expected from activists. Anyway, if he had looked closer at what we have signed--for it is true that not much appears above the signatures and that the agreement has been very unimpressive--but if he had considered the fact that so many party committees and cells were later stirred, adopted our course and supported our stance, he would have realized that we have achieved a success.

[Question] You have participated in many negotiations with members of the government. Who among the people with whom you have negotiated has impressed you most or perhaps excited your admiration?

[Answer] No one has as yet impressed me in any way. Only and solely the primate has excited my admiration. Even the holy father excited my admiration rather less, and this is strange. Maybe because I have had fewer contacts with him.

[Question] What are your views on Szczecin Solidarity?

[Answer] I have a good opinion of it but there is something that is not quite right there when it comes to writing. Someone--I do not know who--does not always write correctly in Jeonosc. What is it all about? After all, we have accepted the fact that the party is the leading force in the state. If someone writes: "Whom does Mr Kania represent?"--it is a fallacious question because he represents the entire country. It must be understood what the party's leading role in the state means. Even though we can have our own views on the matter, such things as they have written must not be written because we are bound to clip our own wings if we do.

[Question] Perhaps we could now ask you about something concerning journalism. How did your interview with the celebrated Italian woman reporter Oriana Fallaci go?

[Answer] She is a very fine girl. She writes to me often. It seems that she is a friend even though I had to put her in her place at our first meeting. The clash lasted 30 minutes. We quarreled right from the start. I proved certain things to her by saying: I would like you to conduct this interview in a different way--by question and answer. As for any commentary, leave it to the reader. For our viewpoints differ.

[Question] How did the way in which she conducted her interview differ from the manner in which Polish journalists conduct interviews?

[Answer] I cannot see any great difference.

[Question] How are your children progressing in their studies?

[Answer] Oh, well. I intend to visit my boys' school because one of them keeps bringing home a notebook with some remarks in it which I have to sign.

[Question] It has been alleged that you earn Z30,000 per month?

[Answer] I? Gentlemen--and I am saying this in the presence of witnesses--I am paid Z7,000 per month. It is true that I receive parcels and various gifts but I pass them on because there are so many poor people in our country...[end of answer]

GLOS WYBRZEZA publishes an interview with Jan Labecki, first secretary of Lenin Shipyard PZPR Works' Committee, largely concerning the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. We publish hereunder some excerpts from it:

Jan Labecki: It must be stated openly that both my shipyard party organization and myself expected something different--I expected changes in the Politburo. My expectations have remained unfulfilled. In any case, I assess the result of the voting on the resolution on personnel matters...as a quiet protest by participants in the plenum and a vote of no confidence with respect to certain comrades. A considerable proportion of the participants refrained from voting. I would like to take advantage of the present opportunity to state, in order to prevent any rumors, that I personally voted against the resolution concerning personnel matters.

[GLOS WYBRZEZA] Apparently, you were the only person in the conference room to do so.

Jan Labecki: Yes, this is true. I voted in accordance with my beliefs and conscience.

[GLOS WYBRZEZA] Many party members believe that it is a very bad thing that the ninth extraordinary congress is being postponed in such a way.

Jan Labecki: I believe that this postponement has some bad and some good aspects. It is a good thing that social unrest will calm down and that it will be possible to prepare for the congress and prepare its program and premises in a serious and peaceful atmosphere. And it is a bad thing that as a result of the postponement party ranks are not becoming united at the grass roots level and that we can observe continuous and eager expectations of changes, of the election of a new political leadership consistent with the feelings and desires of party members.

[GLOS WYBRZEZA] Is mistrust deepening?

Jan Labecki: It cannot deepen any further...

[GLOS WYBRZEZA] In conclusion, I would like to hear the comrade secretary's opinion on the subject of propaganda. So much is now being said about it and so much is being demanded...

Jan Labecki: It will be possible to engage in open and honest propaganda once we all have completely clean hands and once our party ranks are unsullied...[end of answer]

Stanislaw Czajowski was the interviewer.

NEED FOR SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT COOPERATION CITED

LD242346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Jacek Kalabinski Commentary]

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity stated quite openly yesterday that the so-called 10-point government program was not a real basis for negotiations. In Solidarity's view, the presentation of a report on the state of the economy and of a plan for stabilizing the economy would form such a basis.

This is not a view which is particularly original because this is a view which has been formulated for several months now in private, in public and even in the press. First it is necessary to know what we are standing on, or rather on what we are laying on, and to know what the government is proposing as a way out of the crisis so that we can form an opinion, start a discussion and offer counterproposals. I suspect that the government itself would like to have a full report on the state of the economy--an honest and up-to-date report. But when certain industrial plants are operating intermittently because of a shortage of raw materials and assembly kits, or when we never know if we will manage to borrow $1 million again or not, it is difficult to expect an accurate estimate of the depths of our decline. It is also difficult to expect such an estimate from our economic experts who were the advocates of the great leap forward in the 1970's. It is natural that either consciously or by instinct they will defend themselves against the exposure of the truth for which they are to a considerable extent to blame.

At the end of the 1970's a joke circulated in Warsaw explaining why in Poland it is impossible to carry out economic reform. A certain rabbi had a cloak which was quite mended, dirty and stinking. One day one of his disciples mustered enough courage and said: Rabbi perhaps you should have your cloak cleaned. You are silly, said the Rabbi. Can't you see that it is being held together by dirt.

Despite the fact that the method is not too bad, the metaphor is not very accurate. Certainly a great washing began in August but it quickly stopped when it became evident how much dirt there was, and when there was concern that without it, the cloak would disintegrate. Because we cannot afford to buy a new one, we must wash the old one properly, and see what can be salvaged from the remaining rags. The washing should be jointly done by the government and Solidarity, for example: by jointly preparing a report on the state of economy, and jointly making a critical review of the assembled data. Surely each side has a sufficient number of trusted economists. The presentation by the government of even a rough copy of a report, and the approval by understanding trade unions would prevent another confrontation which threatens us.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES GROWING HOPES FOR NORMALIZATION

LD241724 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--Hopes for a normalization of life which will make it possible to concentrate efforts on the elimination of old mistakes and on improving our economic situation have grown, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in connection with the recent conclusion of an agreement between the Polish Government and the Solidarity trade union, noting that by the same token the prospect has opened of entering a new stage of the development of relations between the government and Solidarity.

However, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes, there are still signs that the right-wing of Solidarity figures and ideologues is undertaking political attempts to impose decisions which go far beyond what has been agreed in all the agreements on state power and the people concluded to date.

The agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrebie clearly define the nature of Solidarity as a trade union organization.

For certain figures in that movement this framework is too narrow and cramps their political aspirations. As regards the various disputes and polemics between the extreme and moderate forces in the movement, it is difficult to escape the impression that less than the whole truth is being said about the essence of these disputes.

We can only make suppositions on the basis of the published documents and texts. However, the conviction may be expressed that the political ambitions of Solidarity's extreme wing, armed with the concepts of "stage two" [vtoroy etap], can only lead sooner or later to the internal polarization of the movement. Forces may appear in Solidarity which will reckon that the creation of a pretext for such a conflict corresponds to their vital interests.

It would seem that during the election campaign which has begun within Solidarity voices calling for moderation and commonsense are increasingly clearly gaining the upper hand. And on the other side--in the apparatus of power--an increasing understanding of the changes which are taking place within the trade union movement is being expressed. This process is today one of the most important prerequisites for the internal balance which is being created with such difficulty in Poland, the PZPR Central Committee organ notes.

SOLIDARITY URGED TO SEEK DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES

LD250902 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 25 Apr 81

["Two Currents in Solidarnosc"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--"Openness and constant control are the two pillars on which Solidarnosc must base the union's internal life and its relations with the world". This statement was the leading motif at the meeting of representatives of Solidarnosc factory commissions of 'Mazowsze', the union's biggest regional branch, the POLITYKA weekly reported.

Solidarnosc is now under pressure from two currents. the weekly went on. One demands fast changes in administrative structures, the punishment of those guilty of mistakes and the dismissal of the discredited people.

The other current, aware of the limitations, wants to scale down the demands of the first. A victory of either of them would be dangerous. A victory of the first would lead to confrontation and of the second, a return to the situation from before August 1980. The two currents must clash and decisions should be taken in a democratic manner by the majority, taking into account the demands of the two sides.

It may appear tempting to take dictatorial decisions, as this is first of all faster, but is also dangerous, as it can easily be dominated by either current. Though it is sometimes inconvenient and lasts longer, the democratic procedure of decision-making must be defended, the representatives of 'Mazowsze' were reported as saying.

CENTRAL EASTERN REGION SOLIDARITY CONGRESS HELD

LD262026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The first general congress of Solidarity delegates from the central eastern region is in progress in Swidnik. It encompasses the Lublin and Zamosc Voivodships and parts of the Biala Podlaska, Chelm and Siedlce Voivodships.

The 300,000 trade unionists are represented by 500 delegates. The Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity is active in 1,230 factories in the region. Yesterday and today the deliberations dealt with union internal matters. Elections of new officers will be held in mid-May, during the second stage of the general meeting. The two-stage form of meeting is to ensure working out a socially suitable union program and to designate the best men to the executive.

GORZOW REGION SOLIDARITY MEETING ENDS 26 APRIL

LD270002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The first session of the general meeting of the Gorzow Region NSZZ Solidarity has ended in Gorzow Wielkopolski. The representatives of approximately 115,000 trade unionists elected a regional executive and a presidium. They also elected Edward Borowski, a traffic engineer in the Gorzow thermo-power station, as chairman.

The second session of the general meeting will take place next month to adopt a union program.

SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS CONTINUES DELIBERATIONS

LD242056 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] The third congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] resumed its deliberations this morning and plenary discussions are in progress. Representatives of union members are calling for the democratization of the ZSMP. The importance of shaping ethics and ideologically-based examples are being emphasized. There is talk on the need to increase the union's participation in the life of the country. The youth movement cannot be, as was the case in the past, a way to make a career. Protests were voiced during the deliberations. Here is a report by our reporters:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Jerzy Bartnik, press spokesman for the congress, our press of yesterday [word indistinct] our protest today.

[Bartnik] Yes, after watching the reports in the second and third television news bulletins on the deliberations of our third extraordinary congress, a number of voivodship delegations from Lomza, Szczecin and other voivodships submitted a protest about the way the reports were presented, mainly concerning the time which was devoted on the television news in the first and second reports. This made it impossible to show the real course of the deliberations and the statements made by delegates both in the teams and during the plenary deliberations.

[Reporter] At the same time you submitted a protest about the radio.

[Bartnik] Yes, a protest was submitted today about the radio because the radio carried a report about the congress breaking off its deliberations as a result of a quorum call, suggesting that only a small number of delegates are taking part in the meeting. Actually, the deliberations were broken off for procedural reasons, among others, the matter of drawing up a protest against the television and the position on agricultural reform and also because of the fact that there was a number of formal proposals which the congress presidium had to settle.

[Reporter] At this moment, when we are speaking, another break in the work of the congress is threatened unless a government delegation turns up at the congress hall. Such a resolution has been passed. Is this true?

[Bartnik] The delegates from Gdansk Voivodship have proposed that the congress should stop its deliberations immediately because the representation of the political and administrative authorities is too modest.

[Reporter] Don't you think that at this moment you are paying too much attention to the presentation of your congress to the outside world, to media matters, and to the presence of the authorities and in turn are concentrating less attention on essential matters--a programme for the congress, the statute and discussion on the most important issues? Will a journalist who makes such a charge be liable to a protest against him?

[Bartnik] No, he will not be liable to a protest made aginst him because this will be partly true.

The delegates have devoted a lot of space to intraunion matters, including formal matters such as the statute and the principles of election rules. This takes up so much time that essential matters, of course, have only been raised by a dozen or so speakers so far.

[Reporter] Could you now suggest to us those subjects and the most important issues which in your opinion should be reflected in our work today. Could you help us in organizing these (?matters)?

[Bartnik] Above all, this is a question of the role of the union as a representative of the young generation in political and social life. Thus, this is a question of the attitude of the congress to the draft economic reforms. Well, (?in view of this), the union does, after all, represent working young people who will carry on their own shoulders the burden of pulling ourselves out of this crisis or even something much worse which the country finds itself in. This is the major matter for the congress. Finally, we have the plight of today's young families who are living in poor housing conditions that we are all well aware of.

[Reporter] Matters of the economic reform, the living conditions of young families and the activity of the ZSMP in schools are subjects we shall be briefing you, ladies and gentlemen, in the coming news bulletins. [end recording]

Rakowski Address

LD252005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The session of the third extraordinary congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] is being protracted. After a particularly long debate which lasted into the afternoon a new statute of the organization has been approved by a majority of votes.

Next, the plenary debate was resumed which was listened to by representatives of the highest party and state authorities: Henryk Jablonski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Stanislaw Mach, as well as by representatives of the leadership of some ministries.

Deputy Premier Rakowski took part in the debate, expressing his view on many postulates and suggestions submitted in the session. He announced that a government committee will be formed to deal with young people's affairs, which the delegates greeted with stormy applause. The deputy premier said that whenever possible the committee will aim to implement the demands and ambitions of young people. He said that the (?bill) is not of paramount importance but the position which young people manage to achieve in our country is. All [word indistinct] postulated submitted in the debate will be analyzed. Of course, because of our country's poor economic situation not all of these will be implemented at once. We will have to wait a few years for a clear improvement in the situation. He said that at present we are trying to postpone the repayment of our debts. Also, a good harvest is expected, which should improve the situation.

Deputy Premier Rakowski appealed to young people to work better than ever, and to organize production more efficiently, as the reform itself will not improve our country's situation.

The speaker took issue with some of the statements made from the rostrum of the congress. He said that it is better for our economy to close a car factory than a cement factory. Criticism, he said, must always be serious and there must be some prior thought. In the present situation we must prove to the whole world that in our country a reversal [zwrot] has occurred and that we have rejected everything that was bad and that retarded our development, but we must also show that we are capable of creative and rational [word indistinct].

Deputy Premier Rakowski devoted much time to the bonds of the younger and older generations. He admitted that the party's treatment of the ZSMP as a kindergarten was a serious error by the party. He gave assurances that a model of cooperation advantageous to the ZSMP, the party and the future of Poland is currently being created.

Barcikowski, Wojtecki Speak

LD270920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] At the Third Congress of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] yesterday, elections to the central authorities of that organization were held. During the debate, speeches were also made by representatives of the supreme party and government authorities in answer to questions put by the delegates.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed that the unequivocally friendly attitude of party authorities toward the ZSMP should never be doubted. The ideological bonds and the party's ideological leadership of the ZSMP should be viewed as a community of ideological and programmatic precepts and as a joint search for solutions which are indispensable for the country's further progress and an improvement of the younger generation's living conditions.

The secretary of the Central Committee suggested that ZSMP members should have a broader participation in the discussions on the programmatic precepts for the ninth party congress. Kazimierz Barcikowski also said he endorsed the view contained in the question put by one of the delegates, that the ninth congress should carry out a full political settlement of accounts with those people responsible for errors in the direction of the party and the state during the seventies. The process connected with the settlement of accounts should be completed at the congress.

Delegates questions were also answered by Jerzy Wojtecki, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of agriculture.

NEY, RAKOWSKI ATTEND TEACHERS UNION CONGRESS

LD250719 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Yesterday, the second day of the 32d congress of the Polish teachers union, the new union's statute was discussed. The meeting was attended, among others, by Roman Ney, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing, informed those attending the congress on decisions adopted that will be introduced on 1 September, on the state of preparations for an updated charter of rights and duties of teachers, and on implementation of the agreements concluded with trade unions in Gdansk and Warsaw.

Work Stoppage Until 12 June

LD261840 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The 32d congress of delegates of the Polish teachers' union, which was held 23-35 April in Warsaw, adopted a decision to stop work until 12 June this year. In the assessment of the delegates, the position of the Department of Education and Upbringing on the question of the implementation of the November 1980 agreements between the department and the union, which was presented at the congress, do not conform with the expectations of teachers. The decision of the union of Polish teachers and workers in education and upbringing was supported simultaneously by the congress of the second sector of the union --the union of Polish teachers and workers in higher educational establishments and scientific establishments, who also stopped work.

Joint documents of both unions have been adopted: The charter of the union of Polish teachers, a declaration of a program of ideology [ideyno-programmnaya deklaratsiya] and a statement [zayavleniye].

According to the new charter, the Polish teachers union is a self-governing trade union uniting workers in education and upbringing, and workers in higher education establishments and scientific institutes. The union acts on the principles of the federation of two autonomous member unions.

In the declaration of a program of ideology it stresses that the union sees its official role among the people, among other things, to raise the younger generation as educated citizens and patriots of a socialist homeland.

It is stated in the 32d Polish teachers union congress statement that the union will cooperate with any social force which is concerned with the people's future. The union will oppose those who impede efforts to seek a way out of the present social conflict and economic crisis. The Polish teachers union calls for integration and readiness to work selflessly to build the country's future. The union appeals to the authorities to end the practice of uncoordinated searches for solutions to the country's problems.

The congress of the union of Polish teachers and workers in education and upbringing adopted a decision not to join the coordinating commission of the branch trades unions. The congress sees the need to arrange cooperation with Solidarity trade union association in the field of problems important to education.

In a letter addressed to the Sejm commission for education and upbringing, the congress expressed its dissatisfaction with the effects of the work of the commission. The 1981 budget for education does not guarantee suitable conditions for the correct functioning of the education and upbringing system, the letter states.

The 32d congress of Polish teachers, without suspending its work because of its disapproval of the government's intentions about restoring the social position of teachers, called in its decision on the minister of education and upbringing to give an account of the implementation of the November 1980 agreements. [sentence as received]

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PARTY MEETING IN SZCZECIN

LD241756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] At 1600, a meeting of representatives of the nearly 3,000-member party organization in the Adolf Warski Shipyard began today in Szczecin with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

This is the third such meeting this year with a member of the PZPR leadership. The previous meetings did not bring the expected satisfaction to either side, that is why Kazimierz Barcikowski first replied to several questions put forward to him during his previous visit to Szczecin.

Discussion began about 10 minutes ago. The first speeches already indicate that this will be a long and tough dialogue. The first speaker said that party members demand that difficult problems be described accurately. The demand that the ninth congress should define the degree of guilt of various previous party and economic activists for bringing the country to the present situation was repeated several times.

Discussion of Issues

LD242356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A party organization meeting was held at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin. Kazimierz Barcikowski replied to demands concerning much wider participation of workers who are party members in the work of the Politburo. He said that there are many organizations where workers do not participate in management. To make prices more realistic, Kazimierz Barcikowski replied, is a more difficult issue than it appears to the average citizen. It is not only an economic measure but also a social issue of some consequence. Improper price decisions are well known in the past, thus it must be a well-prepared operation.

These were a few of the issues dealt with during the first part of the meeting. A discussion followed. Members of the party, said [words indistinct] postulated ways of informing them about political and socioeconomic issues as in the statement. There is a crisis and steps are being made to get out of it.

We should, he postulated, once and for all forget about generalities. It was stressed several times that the ninth congress must define the degree of guilt of the individual party and economic activists who led the country to the present situation. These persons must face the consequences.

New questions and new postulates were put forward. For example: Delegates from a given region at the congress should create a team to be competent on affairs of that region.

It was said that the assessment and opinions of those members and deputy members of the Politburo who have been removed from their posts should be prepared for the congress. There was a demand to immediately stop the practice of a party member who is compromised in his region still being able to occupy posts in higher bodies of the party. Issues of party statute, economic reform, the bill on workers self-management, party work, and structure of management, and also questions not only occupying the attention of shipyard workers--that is the return to the country of the former chairman of strike committee in the Szczecin shipyard in 1971, Edmund Baluka--were discussed at length. As we know, after an 8-year stay abroad he returned illegally to Szczecin and is staying in the shipyard.

Kazimierz Barcikowski informed the meeting of talks being held between Szczecin Solidarity and the government to resolve the issue. However, said Kazimierz Barcikowski, there is not doubt that the existing legal norms have been violated. The problem, despite its difficulty, must be resolved.

As I was leaving the congress hall Kazimiersz Barcikowski was continuing to reply to questions.

PAP Report

LD251000 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--Preparations for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress are under way in party organizations. Problems related to the functioning of the party are discussed at many meetings of PUWP organizations against the background of the country's political and socio-economic situation. Central PUWP officials are taking part in workers' meetings.

Today, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Kazimierz Barcikowski met with party activists at the Szczecin Adolf Warski shipyard. Participants in the plenary debate there spoke about the hopes they pin on the 9th party congress. The congress must perform an objective evaluation of all the past political crises in the country and bring the persons responsible for them to accountability. The party's leading role in society must not be founded only on the inscription in the Constitution, it must be an outcome of a socially accepted programme of action, they said.

Another important topic in the discussion was the openness of public life. Participants in the debate also suggested that the Political Bureau be enlarged by representatives of the biggest work establishments.

Participants in the debate also spoke at large about the problem of responsibility of former leaders, including Gierek and Jaroszewicz, for having led the country to the present crisis. There were demands for more severe punishment for them.

Answering questions, Kazimierz Barcikowski, referring to the demands for a thorough investigation of the activity of top party and state leaders in the past decade, said that it will surely be done in full at the 9th congress. As for the many voices censuring the personnel reshuffles, he said he feared that a situation might develop in which people will be punished for their very work in the party apparatus. Speaking about the broadly disputed issue of horizontal links inside the party structure, he said that they depend very much on the content put in them. It is hard to accept such links if they are formed outside the party, as they may finally disrupt it.

In the context of the latest visit of CPSU CC delegation in Poland, Barcikowski said that he who aims against Polish-Soviet relations aims against the Polish reason of state.

At his meeting with activists of the Polkowice copper mine in Legnica region, south-west Poland, alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk said he appreciated initiatives to establish horizontal contacts among party organizations, as they are one of the ways to enliven their activity. However, he stressed that they must not lead to a formation of durable structures.

Also today PUWP CC Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski met with members of the executives of party organizations in Bialystok's 15 biggest factories.

POLITYKA VIEWS CHANGES URGED IN PRECONGRESS FORUM

LD251616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 25 Apr 81

[From the "Review of Sociopolitical Periodicals" program]

[Text] We draw your attention to an article by Marta Wesolowska and Piotr Moszynski published in POLITYKA under the headline "To Live One's Own Life".

The article contains remarks, conclusions and observations drawn from the precongress forum held in mid-April in Torun--a meeting which, in the opinion of the authors, was one of the first steps on the road to an agreement between the party leadership and the so called horizontal movements which have been active for the last few months.

We read in the article as follows: It could appear today that the origin of these movements goes back a long way. Events follow each other so quickly that August 1980 appears to us as ancient history. And it was precisely then, in August, and shortly after, in September and October, that the party rank and file was faced with a desperate need to find an answer to the question: Where is the party? They felt deceived and ashamed; the country was undergoing an essential transformation and it was if they had been forgotten. The party organization at the lower level, long accustomed to awaiting orders, continued to wait for them. But the orders did not come and when they occasionally did come they were disastrous. The factories were in full effervescence--strikes, negotiations. Representatives of the party apparatus were signing agreements on behalf of the other side. It sometimes happened that party members had fingers pointed at them: You see what you have done. Without even thinking many joined the strikers and then joined Solidarity. This was probably due to class instinct, or perhaps an instinct of self-preservation. After the first phase of self-defense and flight on the wave of immense bitterness and disgust at suddenly discovered embarrassments, a conviction started to form that one must take everything into one's own hands and that the fate of the country depends on whether one succeeds in this. A conviction was then formed that while the party must exist, it must be different.

And now the party is already different. After 9 months, in accordance with God's laws, the fruit of those events was born and its name is the Precongress Forum of Party Consultations. The first forum was held in Torun on 15 April.

In the last part of their article the authors write: The common stance adopted by the participants in the forum contains the fundamental program idea of horizontal movements and also proposals for concrete action aimed at their implementation. These undertakings concern, above all, the upcoming 10th Plenum of the Central Committee, the congress and the future development of horizontal agreements. The participants in the forum see bureaucratic centralism never again prevailing, guaranteed by the very existence of new forms of consultation rich with freely exchanged views, with completely unhindered access to information and a direct influence on everything taking place in the party. Therefore, this stance also includes the postulate that the new party statutes should recognize various forms of hortizontal accords as a permanent element of political practice in the party.

CONGRESS PROGRAM VIEWED AS 'GENERALIZED', 'EMPTY'

LD270854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] There are now several hundred pages of text of opinions, comments and proposals which make up the current reflections on the program assumptions for discussion at the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

The content of the document sent to the Secretariat of the Congress Commission is marked by a down-to-earth approach to the assumptions, which are often being critically assessed by many party organizations as too generalized and as empty declarations.

The opinions drafted by the Gdansk repair shipyard emphasize questions of intra-party democracy. The shipyard organization demands not only declarations but concrete, statutory guarantees (?such as) the principle of election to the authorities only from among delegates who have obtained a mandate from the basic level. The leading role of the party and its position in the system of socialist democracy is also defined as too generalized. [Word indistinct] of the shipyard workers go in the direction of giving the party the character of an inspiring force, which defines (?principles) and maintains control, but is not an executive directly concerned with steering.

The basic party organization of the port of Gdynia believes the sources of the [word indistinct] crisis presented in the Congress Commission documents are far from satisfactory and demands the pointing out and settling of accounts with all those to blame for this state of affairs.

YOUTH DAILY CRITICIZES GIEREK LETTER TO NOWE DROGI

AU241331 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17-20 Apr 81 p 4

[Wladyslaw Hercun article: "Objective Explanations?"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AS EVERYONE KNOWS, THE DECEMBER ISSUE OF NOWE DROGI CARRIED EDWARD GIEREK'S OPEN LETTER TO THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN WHICH GIEREK TRIED TO EXPLAIN THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH OUR COUNTRY'S CRISIS.

THE ISSUE BROUGHT UP IN THAT LETTER CONCERN ALL OUR PEOPLE--NOT ONLY PARTY MEMBERS AND ACTIVISTS. THAT IS WHY, AS A POLE AND A CITIZEN OF POLAND, I DEEM IT MY DUTY TO MAKE SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUBJECT IN QUESTION, ESPECIALLY SINCE--AS EVERY AVERAGE CITIZEN--I TAKE A DIFFERENT VIEW OF A NUMBER OF ISSUES.

THAT LETTER CAN BE CHARACTERIZED MOST BRIEFLY AS FOLLOWS: DESPITE EVERYTHING, AN OPTIMISTIC TENOR DOMINATES AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF SOME CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Some excerpts from the letter:

"I am interested in the same way as the entire party in explaining in the most objective possible way all the political, social, economic and other manifestations that asserted themselves in the life of our nation and party all throughout the seventies. A deep analysis of those manifestations calls for a certain lapse of time. I think that only then will it be possible to establish more precisely than now the reasons for attempts to undermine and simply deny the undoubtedly enormous--despite everything--achievements of the seventies.

"Despite the present difficulties caused, as comrades know, by a number of objective and subjective reasons, the seventies produced--in my view--a further consolidation of the nation. We made an opening to the world, stimulated modern aspirations and raised the civilizing standards of living. Thanks to our party's and state's initiatives, our country's role in the world strengthened greatly.

It is enough to take a look around Poland to become convinced that it has greatly changed to its advantage, which does not at all deny the fact that many people are still suffering from poverty, that there is a shortage of apartments and that the neglects that are our national heritage are a painful feature of our life."

It is true that Gierek admits in his letter that he feels himself responsible for most of the crucial decisions made in the seventies with regard to the country, but he fails to answer the basic question whether they were correct decisions since what he gives is an evasive answer and one that clears up nothing.

"The answer to that question is difficult and depends on the viewpoints held when those decisions were made and on the viewpoints now prevailing. One thing is certain: Specific people whom we trusted and who did their work within the structures that were not of the best, implemented those decisions effectively or badly."

It is true that specific people did their work at various levels. But it is also true that someone had appointed those people to specific posts and entrusted them with responsible political and administrative functions and that someone should have controlled and appraised the performance of those people since someone was in charge of them. It is common knowledge that one can supervise well or badly people at various rungs, including the highest rungs, of the social ladder and make wise decisions that result in a harmonious economic development, providing for society the foundations of material and spiritual existence. It is also common knowledge that it is possible to bring the economy not only to an acute crisis, but also to outright ruin and, consequently, to an unprecedented social crisis precisely because of wrong economic and social policy.

That is why many of my countrymen and I mayself would not have had the difficulties E. Gierek had in answering the question on whether those decisions were correct. You can see everything with a naked eye. It is enough to take a look around Poland...

"I attached a great role," E. Gierek continues, "to defining a general concept of our country's development on the basis of the decisions made by party congresses and plenums."

But the press and the other mass media dailies continue to tell us about voluntaristic decisions, disdain for the economic laws of socialism, the violations of the Leninist norms of party life, serious investment errors, wrong farm policy and so on.

Where is the truth? Are Gierek's explanations objective, even though, as he maintains, the necessary lapse of time is still lacking? Is that one more attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the party and the nation?

Everyone now knows that, following the sixth party congress which had adopted the program for our country's further development, E. Gierek and P. Jaroszewicz and a group of activists around them began to impose on the party a style of performance and government in which fine words had nothing in common with reality. For example, much was said about internal party democracy, but the views of the party aktivists and grassroots were disdained. Much was said about wide-ranging consultations with society before making important decisions, but at the same time no consultations were held, not even with the Sejm. Much was said about consulting experts and scientists, but the fact was that no notice was taken of the views of our leading economists who dared to have differences with the governing bosses. Much was said about collective wisdom, but at the same time important decisions were made by individuals. As a result of just such a style of government, the 1971-75 investments adopted by the sixth party congress were surpassed by over Z500 billion.

The question is: Who ignored the congress resolutions and why?

The fixed proportions were violated and the economic balance was upset. The so-called economic maneuver in the second half of the seventies not only failed to improve that balance, but even made it worse.

Wrong planning and management, bad use of resources, excessive and ill-considered investments, and unprecedented waste have brought ruin to our economy. In addition, the loans running into many billions, which had been thoughtlessly contracted and even more thoughtlessly spent, not only failed to improve our economy and to eliminate the growing crisis, but, I dare say, greatly intensified, aggravated and prolonged it.

In our situation in the seventies loans were certainly needed. But they should have been contracted within reason and used with commonsense so as to benefit us now instead of saddling us with further billions of losses in the shape of wrong investments, useless licenses, unused machines and installations that were imported for hard currencies, as well as the increasing interest on those billions.

Economic ruin and a catastrophic situation--these are the most frequent phrases uttered on the subject of our country.

After the war, we experienced various periods, including those of mistakes and deformations. After all, mistakes are hardly avoidable, and the point is to keep them within sensible limits. But is it possible to regard everything that has recently occurred in our country as mistakes? Well, we speak about mistakes when some irregularities occur against the background of regular activity. But in that case the relationship was reversed, with mistakes prevailing precisely so. The main cause of that phenomenon lay in the fact that those at the top imposed such a style of governing and managing that resulted in extreme chaos and confusion both in the economy and the sociopolitical life in our country. That in turn brought about numerous moral deformations and evident infringements upon elementary legal norms by numerous figures. As a result, the whole society has suffered enormous losses, both material, which have already been strongly felt and still will be felt for many years, and moral, which are incalculable either in the zloty or in foreign currencies. THE POINT IS THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE IN THE AUTHORITIES; THE LINK WHICH, UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, SHOULD BIND AUTHORITY WITH SOCIETY HAS BEEN BROKEN; THE POINT IS THAT WE HAVE A SERIOUS MORAL CRISIS.

How could this have happened? After all, neither the economic nor social crisis could have emerged suddenly.

We already know that certain symptoms of the economic crisis in our country began to surface as early as in the first half of the seventies. Some data published by the Central Statistical Office is evidence of this. Both this data and information presented by the Supreme Chamber of Control were disregarded. In addition, the voices of people with a critical view and bold thinking--thus, the most valuable people--were ignored. Their critical voices were drowned in the flood of beautiful phrases and fictitious indexes. Moreover, how frequently were those valuable people removed from power to make room for those who at meetings loudly applauded and never resisted. Words and not deeds won awards. This produced the paradox that the decisive voice belonged not to valuable people able to think and take their duties seriously, but to yes-men who pretended to work, who were glib and showed false results. Thus, big phrases wandered from the top to the bottom, just to boomerang back to the top in the shape of fat reports. Unreal plans and false indexes in effect produced a fictitious picture of reality. Yes-men praised Gierek from all sides so persistently that finally he himself came to believe in his infallibility despite the newest historical evidence. Apparently, he put his own ambitions above the interests of the nation.

I think that was one of the cardinal mistakes committed by E. Gierek and other persons entrusted by the party and the nation with their destinies. That mistake was followed by others. And what finally happened should have happened: Fiction burst like a soap bubble with hard reality remaining. And the Polish people, who should have been proud of their economic and social achievements, are now stretching out their hands for further credits to mend the holes, at least the most urgent ones.

But does Gierek not see that even now? Does he still look through the prism of the success, or is he simply unwilling to see those enormous losses and that enormous confusion?

In the penal code there are paragraphs protecting public property and civil rights in the Polish People's Republic.

For that reason there have been cases, perfectly well known, in which persons exercising, for example, leading functions at an enterprise or institution had to be brought to account for major losses permitted through their fault, no matter if through actual abuses, mismanagement or simple neglect.

As a result of mismanagement, our national economy has recently suffered losses which should not be estimated at billions or tens of billions, but at hundreds of billions of zloty, let alone a significant portion of foreign currencies in credits! To earn that wasted money, our entire Polish society has been working hard, is working, and--taking into account our debts--still will have to work hard for many years.

Let me ask: ARE PERSONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE ENORMOUS LOSSES BEYOND THE LAW? IS A MORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SHAPE OF WITHDRAWING A PARTY CARD SUFFICIENT?

Is there anyone who objects that they are persons of merit and were prominent figures for many years? Well--maybe. But I personally consider that if, for example, Mr. Gierek were a rank and file miner, he would have been of more benefit to the country than as PZPR Central Committee first secretary, because he would not have caused so many losses, not have caused confusion in the national economy, and not have undermined the prestige of the people's rule and the idea of socialism itself; and Poland in its development would have not have stood still.

I am aware that I have mainly concentrated in my remarks on the shadows (history will have its say about the splendors). But that is exactly the way I see and feel things. And there are perhaps millions of Poles who feel and think in the same manner and who, like myself, do not want a similar situation to recur. Let them speak.

At the end let me quote two more fragments from the open letter:

"I would like you, comrades, to be convinced that I always meant well, that the interests of Poland and the nation were always the most important for me."

"...at the same time I would like to assure you that, within my powers and possibilities, and until the last days of my life, I will try to serve the cause of the workers class and of socialism in Poland...."

I leave those sentences without commentary.

PZPR MEMBERSHIP RESIGNATIONS, PURGES REVIEWED

LD242310 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Apr (PAP)--On September 30, 1981, the Polish United Workers' Party had 3,158,000 members and candidates. In the wake of the meaningful past 6 months the party ranks shrunk to 2,942,000 members on March 31, 1981--down by 216,000 people. Of that number, 136,000 members resigned from the party ranks and 71,000 were purged or fired from the PZPR at the motion of party base organizations or the commissions for party control for their abuse of party norms and failure to fulfill the ethical and moral requirements, while often holding important offices.

It is impossible to reflect in statistical data the particular causes and motives behind the decisions to quit party membership. However, accounting for the extraordinary period of the past months, the special atmosphere and complexity of the crisis, such moves are understandable. They have been prompted by the wave of social and political tremors, the economic crisis, the moods of disappointment, disillusionment, bitterness and indicate shattered views and attitudes of a considerable part of the party members. Many comrades, directly at the party organizations, had to bear the burden of complaints and grievenaces over the mistakes they had not made. Many could not stand this burden or were not able to.

The party gains new members. Over the last 6 months some 6,200 people were admitted to party membership. About 60 percent of them are people below 30. Today, young comrades make up some 25 percent of the total party membership.

More than a half of PZPR members consitute workers (44.7 percent) and private and cooperative farmers (9.4 percent). The party social structure indicates that at least the same proportion should be maintained in electing workers to the party authorities and as delegates. To date the course of the electoral campaign, however, reflects something different.

Polish news agency PAP reporters have established that workers employed directly in production constitute from 20 to 25 percent of members of the newly elected PZPR factory committees and executives. Among the 29 congress delegates elected so far by party conferences in big industrial enterprises only three are direct production workers. This clearly is at odds with the widespread call to increase the share of the workers and farmer party members at all levels of the party authorities.

PARTY EXPELS TWO FORMER HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LD251944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] During the past few days, the adjudicating body of the Central Party Control Commission has been examining the matter of the co-responsibility of the former chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, for errors in central planning and management, and also charges accusing him of taking advantage of his official post for personal gain, and has decided to expel him from the ranks of the PZPR.

On the basis of the assembled documents, they did not recognize as sufficient the explanations by Wrzaszczyk, who tried to diminish his responsibility for erroneous economic decisions. The controllers also confirmed the accusations made against Wrzaszczyk that he took advantage of his official post for personal gain and that he squandered the official entertainment expense fund and discretionary fund. His activity and behavior were assessed as a drastic violation of the statutory norms binding a party member and especially on (?one) filling high party and state posts.

The Central Party Control Commission also expelled from the party's ranks the former minister of metallurgy, Franciszek Kaim, for using his official post for personal gain when building his own summer cottage in the country.

To a great extent he used workers from the repair and construction enterprises subordinate to him in this work; he also permitted them to render such services to other people. This took place at the expense of implementing the planned repair and construction targets of the ministry. He also took advantage of unjustifiedly reduced costs for the services rendered to him and was only charged the full amount after a check made by the Supreme Chamber of Control.

Examining the above matters, the adjudicating body of the Central Party Control Commission stressed that the PZPR statute must be equally binding on all party members regardless of the official posts and party functions they held.

REPORT ON PARTY MEMBER EXPULSIONS OVER PAST 9 MONTHS

LD270836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] We have learned from PAP that in the course of the past 9 months the Warsaw Party Control Commission has examined and dealt with 712 cases. They have made 41 decisions that involved exclusion from the party and 42 persons have been reprimanded with a warning.

At present the commission is examining 312 cases, out of which 12 have been sent to the public prosecutor. Most of those punished are persons occupying high posts in the economy and administration.

For instance, the case of Wielsaw Waniewski, former under secretary of state at the office of the Council of Ministers and later former vice minister of the chemical industry, as well as the case of Wieslaw Walczawski, former head of the Coordination Bureau at the Office of the Council of Ministers, have been examined.

Both, while building their own summer houses in Konstancin, have been employing for these jobs state enterprises, settling only some of the amount due for materials, labor and transport. The remaining costs were treated as the enterprises' own costs.

By virtue of the decision adopted by the Warsaw Party Control Commission they have been expelled from the party and the Supreme Control Chamber has handed over their case to the public prosecutor.

It has also been established that the former executive officer of Warsaw Mokotow, Jadwiga Bulicka, was making decisions concerning housing which were contrary to binding regulations and which were in glaring contrast with social interests and the principles of justice. She took advantage of her position for private purposes. She has been expelled from the ranks of the PZPR.

TELEVISION REPORTS SUSLOV VISIT, TALKS, DEPARTURE

Problems Discussed

LD241710 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to Warsaw on 23 April at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The delegation included Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Poland.

Taking part in the talks on the Polish side were PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting discussed current problems affecting the affairs of both parties. The Soviet comrades reported on the work being done by the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The PZPR representatives briefed the guests on the activities of the party aimed at overcoming the consequences of the departures from the principles of scientific socialism and at creating conditions for the harmonious development of socialist Poland. The main plans of the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress were also presented.

The meeting stressed the great importance of the unification of all national patriotic forces in removing the threat to the gains of socialism in Poland and in opposing attempts to create anarchy, undermine the socialist state and create a dyarchy by opponents of socialism.

The Soviet comrades stated that the CPSU supports the efforts of the PZPR.

The Polish and Soviet parties oppose any forms of external interference in the affairs of Poland by imperialist circles which, with the aid of subversive propaganda campaigns, are inflaming tensions, stirring up conflicts and rendering support to the internal opponents of socialism. The talks passed in a cordial and party-like atmosphere.

The Soviet delegation returned to Moscow today. it was seen off at Warsaw airport by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski and Emil Wojtaszek.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Visit

LD251712 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 81

["A Dialogue of Friends"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP)--The visit to Warsaw by a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has aroused general interest both in Poland and abroad, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. A careful analysis of the communique on the visit which, though brief, nevertheless contained important ideas, gives room to hope that the results of the Warsaw talks, like the recent speech of Leonid Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 16th CPCZ Congress, will lead to a further decrease in the hysteria about the Polish question which has built up in the world which, it must be noted, is full of attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist states.

Regarding the communque which expresses the shared conviction that the further development of of Polish-Soviet relations will serve the interests of both socialist states, the paper writes: The correctness of this view is confirmed by the whole of the 36-year history of Polish-Soviet ties of friendship and of the alliance of all around cooperation. And today, just as 36 years ago, we consider the economic aid given us by the Soviet Union--meaning extra supplies of food, raw materials, ready-made goods and extra credits, including some in hard currency--as an expression not only of material but also of political and moral support, whose aim is to strengthen our country.

Just as we Poles have an interest in the successes of our Soviet friend and neighbor, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, so the Soviet Union has an interest in the 36 million Polish people--who are at the center of Europe, people who are at the same time the tested friend and ally of the land of the soviets--developing efficiently and in an organized way, making sure of a place in the socialist community.

If we look at the visit by our Soviet friends to Poland from this viewpoint, then we will see without difficulty that this routine, working dialogue between representatives of the leadership of the CPSU and the PZPR was valuable for both partners. For it was fulfillment of the will stressed in the joint communique for the development of close links between the two parties, the working class, and between all the workers of the USSR_ and Polish People's Republic, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

TASS Cited on 'Revisionists'

LD262332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] In its international review today, the Soviet daily, PRAVDA, dwells on the recent visit paid to Warsaw by a CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Suslov.

PRAVDA states that the members of the Soviet delegation expressed solidarity with PZPR desires to defend socialism, to stabilize the country's socioeconomic situation and to strengthen the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

TASS reported, among other things, that in many localities in Poland, revisionist elements in the ranks of the PZPR inspire a campaign aimed at discrediting those employed in the party apparatus and also try to complicate relations between the Central Committee, the voivodship committees and primary organizations. TASS writes that revisionist forces put forward demands that the PZPR ought to be reformed and that under the pretext of the so-called horizontal structures, various forums outside the statute should be formed to replace the party's leading organs.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Dinca

AU241848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Nigerian governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, received on Friday Professor Ishaya Audu, commissioner for external affairs of Nigeria.

During the interview the stage was analysed of the attainment of the objectives covenanted during the latest session of the joint commission, just as were questions regarding the expansion of the mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Nigeria meant to speed up the two countries' development.

Received by Spornic

AU241850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 24, Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction, met with Professor Ishaya Audu, commissioner for external affairs of Nigeria. Questions were approached relating to the further development of the relations between the two countries in the field of education and cadres training and improvement.

Talks With Andrei

AU241849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Professor Ishaya Audu, commissioner for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, concluded in Bucharest on Friday in the afternoon.

The dialogue of the two foreign ministers, devoted to the Nigerian-Romanian relations and to major questions of the international life, highlighted the existing possibilities of expanding bilateral collaboration in the fields of agriculture, extracting, oil and processing industries, energy, transport, constructions, education and in other spheres of activity, just as the interest to further the efforts made towards the expansion and intensification of economic cooperation and goods exchanges. Likewise, the two countries' wish was expressed to cooperate internationally in solving the complex issues of the international life.

At the end of the talks, the foreign ministers of Romania and Nigeria signed a memorandum on the further development of the economic cooperation and of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

On the occasion of the Romanian visit by the commissioner for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, that country's ambassador in Bucharest gave a dinner the same day.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Friday, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Professor Ishaya Audu, commissioner for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

Attending the interview was Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu referred with much pleasure to the visit he paid to Nigeria four years ago. In this framework, satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Nigerian relations of friendship and collaboration, and especially of the commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, strongly stimulated by the understandings convenanted at top level, in Bucharest and Lagos. Likewise, the joint wish was reaffirmed to further develop those relation in the political, economic, technical-scientific and other domains, in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Current international questions were also approached. In that context, the need was highlighted for intensified efforts by all peoples towards the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, peace, collaboration and observance of national independence, towards the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all the states of tension and conflict existing in various regions of the world, towards the cessation of the arms race and passage to effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, to practical measures of liquidating economic underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

During the exchange of views on the situation in African stress was laid on the need for a political resolution of the litigious questions on that continent and among the African countries. The necessity was also highlighted to work so that the Namibian people win its independence and the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa be abolished.

During the talks the need was emphasized for strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries, of the small and medium-sized countries in general, of all the peoples declaring in favour of self-reliant development, of the ensurance and safeguarding of national independence, for their right to be masters of their own destinies, against the policy of consolidating and extending the zones of influence and domination, for the triumph of peace and international security.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

STEFAN ANDREI RECEIVES SRI LANKA DEPUTY MINISTER

AU241854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Friday morning, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Tyronne Fernando, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist REpublic of Sri Lanka, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the joint wish was expressed to work for stimulating collaboration on an economic and cultural plane, as well as in other fields of mutual interest. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on some aspects of the current international political life and modalities were examined conducive to the expansion of the cooperation between the two countries on a world plane.

Verdet, Fernando Meeting

AU241853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet received on April 24 Tyronne Fernando, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who is paying a visit to Romania.

Satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. It was considered that the growing economic potential of the two countries created favourable premises for an intensified bilateral cooperation in production and other fields of activity.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES GEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

AU241939 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology, today received a delegation of Bulgarian geology specialists. They discussed matters pertaining to strengthening cooperation between relevant specialized bodies in the two countries in order to discover and capitalize on new petroleum, gas, ore and coal resources and on non-metallic substances.

RCP'S COMAN RECEIVES ANGOLAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU251925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Apr (AGERPRES)--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on April 25 the delegation of the People's Defence Organization of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Paiva Domingos da Silva, member of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour, deputy minister at the Ministry of Defence and general commander of the People's Defence Organization, that paid a visit of friendship to Romania over April 24-26.

On the occasion the chief delegate requested that, on behalf of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed cordial greetings and wishes of fresh successes, and the Romanian people wishes of success in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Ion Coman thanked and requested his guest to convey to Jose Eduardo dos Santos warm greetings and to the friendly Angolan people wishes of progress and peace on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

During their visit to Romania the Angolan delegation had also talks with representatives of the Ministry of National Defence, with staff of patriotic guards in the capital city and attended drills of sub-units of patriotic guards and detachments of youth's training for the defence of the homeland.

SCINTEIA ON RESULTS OF ANDREI'S YUGOSLAV VISIT

AU241228 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 24 Apr 81

["A New and Strong Impetus to Romanian-Yugoslav Multilateral Collaboration"]

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--The official visit of friendship paid by the Romanian prime minister, Comrade Ilie Verdet at the invitation of the president of the Executive Federal Council, Veselin Djuranovic, carried on in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, of mutual understanding, is an important moment, by its fruitful outcome, in the successful progress of the relations of good neighbourliness and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, in the spirit of the tradition established by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, newspaper SCINTEIA appreciates in its April 24 issue in an article devoted to this event.

The exchange of greetings between the two heads of states, occasioned by the Romanian prime minister calling on the president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic, the newspaper writes, strongly emphasizes both countries' determination to give fresh dimensions, on multiple planes, to their friendly collaboration.

Pointing to the declared working charter of the visit, resulting from the set objective: The examination of the present stage of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations and of the possibilities to further develop the collaboration on multiple planes. The daily notes: Of course the fact is particularly gladdening that on the plane of economic and technical-scientific collaboration important successes have been scored, especially in power engineering, chemical industry, petrochemistry and machine-building industry, and, at the same time, the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation makes remarkable progress on other planes too.

The fresh dialogue in Belgrade, SCINTEIA goes on, revealed new possibilities to expand the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration and cooperation in domains such as the building of ships, electrical locomotives, motor cars, tractors and farm machinery, metallurgy, the chemical industry, power engineering, the production of raw materials, agriculture and food industry. There were taken into consideration the widening of the range of specialized products, the common carrying out of some investment objectives in the two countries and in third countries in the foundation of a joint Romanian-Yugoslav company for cooperation and trade which should start its activity within this year. The development of the cooperation in production and in the technical and scientific field is accompanied by a considerable increase of the share of trade exchanges, that will go up 2.5 times over the present quinquennium as compared to the 1976-1980 period.

The sincere wish of the two neighbouring and friendly peoples to deepen the cooperation in socialist construction finds a fruitful expression in the principle of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, fully equal rights and mutual advantage firmly underlying the Romanian-Yugoslav relations. The promotion of collaboration in the spirit of these principles means an important contribution of the two countries to the assertion of new relations among states, to the efforts meant to generalize them in international life. Referring to the exchange of opinions on some cardinal problems facing the contemporary world, SCINTEIA stresses the large consensus, the identity of opinions existing between Romania and Yugoslavia as regards the ways to solve these issues. On the occasion Romania and Yugoslavia's resolve has been reaffirmed to militate for the curbing of international tension, for the just and lasting solution of all the hotbeds of crisis and of the litigious issues among states only by peaceful means, in the spirit of the UN Charter.

Special attention has been paid to the examination of the problems of European security, in a concrete way, to the stage of the proceedings of the Madrid conference, highlighting that no effort can be considered too big to ensure their real progress, or the endorsement of a final substantial document which should determine the continuation of the process begun in Helsinki. In this context, highlighted was Romania and Yugoslavia's will to act for the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, for the development of understanding in the Balkans, as a constituent part of building security on the continent. The exchanges of view on some other questions of the present international life-disarmament, the promotion of international collaboration, of the method of negotiations in view of solving the most important issues of the contemporary world, the liquidation of the imperialist policy of strength--pointed out the convergence of the viewpoints as regards the more and more important part incumbent on the socialist countries, on the developing states, the non-aligned countries in the efforts meant to solve these issues according to the peoples' aspirations.

A part of the series of meetings and contacts between the representatives of the two neighbouring socialist countries, the recent Romanian-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade, the measures jointly agreed upon will undoubtedly mark a fresh contribution to the development of the brotherly friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. By this, Romania and Yugoslavia also make their valuable contribution to the expansion of international collaboration, based on fully equal rights and mutual advantage, to the strengthening of peace and sucurity in the Balkan zone, in Europe and all over the world, the article reads in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SED'S HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU241356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to GDR's Erich Honecker on his reelection as SED general secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Honecker, on your reelection to the high position of general secretary of the SED Central Committee, I want to extend cordial congratulations to you, together with wishes for new successes in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions devoted to building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR will continue to develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect and in the interests of our peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

With communist greetings!

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general 18 Apr

DELEGATE TO UN GIVES GOVERNMENT LINE ON NAMIBIA

AU251926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] United Nations, 25 Apr (AGERPRES)--The current international situation requires more than ever before that an end be put to the delays, obstructions and manoeuvres that hamper the Namibian people's access to independence and the application be ensured of the United Nations plan on Namibia which was unanimously accepted by the Security Council and which contains all the elements of the settlement of the Namibian question, Romania's permanent representative to the United Nations Teodor Marinescu stated.

Taking the floor during the debates of the Security Council on Namibia the Romanian ambassador set forth the stand of the RCP and the Romanian state on the need for the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism, for the achievement of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to a free existence and national independence.

As known, he said, President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted, during the recent visit SWAPO President Sam Nujoma paid to Romania, the militant solidarity of the RCP, the Romanian state, of the Romanian people with the just cause of the Namibian people, the firm determination to further support it.

Taking into account the fact that 15 year ago the UN assumed the responsibility of leading the Namibian people to the exercise of its right to self determination, the just and viable settlement of the Namibian question, in keeping with this principle and with the requirements of peace and security, can be achieved only within and with the participation of the UN, on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. Such a settlement should have as starting point only the inalienable right and the legitimate interests of the Namibian people to decide its own fate. The major interests of peace, of security, of defence of international law require that all states, especially the five countries in the contact group, whose role in the elaboration of the plan is well known, support effectively the council in determining the South African Government to commit itself to the application of the plan on Namibia.

By virtue of the responsibilities it has, the Romanian representative stressed, the Security Council is called upon to take the most energetic measures imposed by the situation in southern Africa in order to determine the South African Republic to carry into effect the UN resolutions, so that all obstacles be removed, the Namibian people exercise freely its inalienable rights and the UN plan on Namibia translated into fact without delay.

ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

Talks With Dobrin

AU241831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Liberal Party of Italy, led by Vallerio Zanone, secretary-general of that party, arrived in Bucharest on April 24 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

The same day, the delegation had talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council.

Information was exchanged on the activity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Liberal Party of Italy.

Satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the manysided relations between Romania and Italy and the two organizations' wish was highlighted of making an enhanced contribution to the expansion and diversification of those relations.

Received by Stanciu

AU251934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Apr (AGREPRES)--The delegation of the Liberal Party of Italy, led by Vallerio Zanone, secretary-general of that party, had an interview on April 25 with Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on the economic relations between Romania and Italy, the productive character being highlighted of the cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES 'ARAFAT ON REELECTION

AU270957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 81 p 5

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's congratulatory message to Yasir 'Arafat on his reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]:

Your election to the high position of chairman of the PLO Executive Committee affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself, warmest congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling your highly responsible duties.

I take this opportunity to reassert our determination to further develop and expand the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PLO, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect and in the interests of expanding and diversifying the relations between our peoples, of the solidarity and unity among revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 APR

AU261921 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the Canadian parliament led by Senate speaker Jean Marchand arrived in Bucharest today at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The guests were met by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan and other officials.

COOPERATION PLAN WITH SOVIET ACADEMIES REVEALED

AU241855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--Talks were held in Moscow between delegations of the Romanian Academy and the Academy of Science of the USSR on the development and deepening of the collaboration between the two institutions. Academician Gheorge Mihoc, president of the Academy of Romania, and A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Science of the USSR, signed the plan of scientific collaboration for the 1981-1985 period.

POZDERAC REPORTS TO LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD241152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Pozderac Report to LCY Central Committee Session"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG)--In the current new and better social conditions which have been created as a result of the implementation of the Constitution and law on associated labor and the development of the political system of socialist self-management, the significance of the League of Communists basic organization has increased considerably, primarily in relation to the meaningful and continued realization of the LC's ideopolitical role. The successful realization of LC policy and tasks and of those of all organized socialist forces depends, above all, on the degree to which the LC basic organization is at the center of self-management and political activity where working people and citizens live and work as well as on the degree to which communists here understand their ideopolitical tasks and direct link with the working class and the working people, Hamdija Pozderac said.

Apart from the fact that we have not worked persistently and patiently enough to build organization, as we agreed and decided to do at the 11th LCY Congress, nevertheless we can state, he emphasized, that the LC, through its basic organizations of associated labor and of local communities, has come to grips with the many problems with which working people and citizens are confronted.

The constitutional requirements of the basic organizations of associated labor, and in particular the realization of workers' influence and control over the totality of "social capital" in all forms, is being carried out very slowly. Although it is a long process, delays and weaknesses have a negative effect on the overall social situation as well as on the development of the delegate and political system as a whole. The basic reason, he judged, is the fact that we have not done enough work on establishing an economic system in the sphere of expanded reproduction and a policy on prices as well as application of the principles of the free exchange of labor. We have done little to change existing relations in the monetary and credit systems and in banking. Relations in the sphere of expanded reproduction are incompatible with self-management. They can only be overcome by the realization of the dominant role of producers and by the strengthening of income-based relations, which demands a more decisive orientation and specific social actions. This requires that LC basic organizations be more effective in the struggle for the realization of the constitutional role of the basic organization of associated labor.

Major organizational restructurings have been carried out with a view to overcoming and eliminating classical entrepreneurial organizations and setting up new ones based on the concept of the basic organization of associated labor and income-based relations. However, in many places only organizational and institutional changes have taken place. Because of our insufficient resolve to carry out the constitutional essence of the basic organization of associated labor and because of pressure from "ownership traditions" of the old society and the maintenance of old relations, tendencies toward the strengthening of group ownership relations have become more manifest, which for its part has contributed to a growth in state interventionism and the maintenance of state ownership relations. Such tendencies have led to a situation in which the struggle for the constitutional essence of the basic organization of associated labor is held back.

At the last plenary sessions of the Central Committee, we noted several times that the self-management pooling of labor and resources at all levels gives us an enormous advantage.

However, apart from a critical consideration of this, we have done very little to stimulate this process.

If associated labor is left with one-third of its income at its disposal, and sociopolitical and self-management communities, banks and others, have two-thirds at their disposal, it is clear, he said, why the pooling of labor and resources is lagging behind in our country. With the amount which is left to it, associated labor can barely ensure simple reporduction. When realizing the right to influence business conditions, sociopolitical communities frequently do not take account of the real possibilities, needs and interests of associated labor.

It is clear that we must proceed to break down more decisively all bureaucratic, technocratic, state ownership and group ownership barriers which stand in the way of the normal pooling of labor and resources, that is, we must go beyond municipal, regional, provincial and republican boundaries.

It has been noted that it is mainly cadres in management functions who point to the problem of permanent forms of ideopolitical activity and action organization in associated labor. They also raise the question of who will represent the LC in the future in the work or composite organization of associated labor, who will take part in meetings of the economic and political aktivs on behalf of the LC and who will consult cadres in management functions and come to agreement with them.

It is worth noting, he added, that in many organizations of associated labor there still exist economic and political aktivs through which contact is made, in which topical issues are discussed and where stands are adopted. These stands are then "transferred" to self-management organs and LC basic organizations. In this way tasks are undertaken which, according to the statute, can only be in the competence of LC basic organizations. This paralyzes their work as well as activity by the workers' council, workers' gatherings and other self-management organs in the basic organizations of associated labor. This is one of the essential reasons why LC basic organizations are not linked in political action with working people in basic organizations of associated labor and work communities.

Speaking about the realization of the constitutional concept of the local community, Hamdija Pozderac emphasized that despite the institutional conditions which have been set, the practice of delegate work and organized influence of workers from associated labor on the work of assemblies of local communities, their organs and bodies is insufficiently developed. It is rare, he said, for delegates of sociopolitical organizations in organizations of associated labor to be delegated the Socialist Alliance conferences and their sections in local communities. Development plans of local communities do not rely on the plans of organizations of associated labor in material production. As a result of the lack of development of income-based relations in basic organizations of associated labor, the development of socioeconomic relations in the local community on the bases of the pooling of labor and resources is also lagging behind.

Apart from this, forms of action-linking and work by communists in local communities are being neglected, although aktivs have been formed of communists who live or work in a local community, as well as aktivs in social organizations, associations, housing developments and buildings. It might be imagined that communists who are working and other working people are not interested in the political life in the local community.

One of the causes of these instances lies in the fact that action forms of linking and work by the membership in local communities have not been sufficiently developed as an integral part of the work method of the basic LC organization. The work of communists in basic organizations of associated labor is still assessed exclusively according to their involvement and discipline where they are connected to the party, and not more broadly, in local communities, assemblies and sociopolitical and self-management interest communities and especially in sociopolitical organizations.

The second reason is the fact that the majority of municipal leaderships under-valued linking between communists by means of action conferences, consultative meetings, seminars and thematic and other meetings, whether it was a question of such linking in a work or composite organizations of associated labor or in the local community and municipality.

Speaking about the development of the delegate system, Pozderac emphasized that the realization of the role of the delegation is not possible without the effective work of all organs and institutions in the basic organization of associated labor and the local community, or without active work by subjective socialist social forces. In many LC basic organizations this is not fully realized. Many of them do not consider the issues and problems which their members and delegates, elected by working people and citizens, or as delegates of LC basic organizations, meet in the work of delegations, delegate assemblies and other self-management organs and bodies.

After the 11th LCY Congress ideopolitical training of the membership in the LC became more organized and more comprehensive. Every year, a considerable number of communists and young people are involved in various forms of Marxist education.

Nevertheless, in some places the true sense and significance of Marxist education for the successful waging of the ideological battle in current conditions is still not understood. The present political and socioeconomic moment demands of communists not only readiness for the ideological struggle but also much more ideological knowledge.

Naturally, ideological work and Marxist education of communists is not and cannot be an aim in itself, for this would be pure abstract theorizing and formalism, and the party has never gained anything good from this, only bad. From time to time we have kidded ourselves that we were doing something about ideological development, but we left the solution of issues affecting the working class to bureaucratic, technocratic and other antiself-management forces which usurped their self-management rights under the guise of an "efficient solution" and bypassed the LC and workers. Therefore, ideological training must be inseparable from practice and from the problems and tasks which come after communists and all working people in contemporary conditions of the struggle for socialist self-management. But the most secure way to realize this is the LC basic organization, in which the ideological and moral character of the communist is created and in which the membership is trained for comprehensive sociopolitical action and for guiding working people and citizens to the essential questions of today, which are direct democratic decisionmaking and the carrying out of self-management and delegate functions.

Hamdija Pozderac went on to speak about the work of the LC municipal organization as the basic condition for the realization of the role of the LC basic organization.

In the work of the LC municipal organization we must proceed from the fact that LC basic organizations are still not able in many places to translate LC policy into practice and specific tasks, and continued and responsible monitoring of what has been carried out is frequently lacking. As a consequence, there is also a lack in their adequate participation in, and contribution to, building up the overall policy of the LC as meaningful, qualitative and complex components of the work of LC basic organizations.

The main battle for our socialist self-management order, for its values, for the economic strengthening of our community and its stability, as well as for its prestige in the world, will be waged increasingly at the grassroots level and in basic self-management organizations and communities in which LC basic organizations work.

In places where communist and LC organizations, as well as other organized socialist forces, have not succeeded in linking firmly in specific action with working people and citizens, the way is opened for activity by forces which are opposed to the LC policy and the development of socialist self-management. The contrary is also true, that when communists and LC organizations and other organized socialist forces mobilize and involve all working people and citizens in the realization of tasks relating to the development of a socialist self-management society, the possibilities for action by antiself-management and hostile forces are far fewer. This is demonstrated clearly by the latest events in Kosovo, said Hamdija Pozderac.

The constant development of direct socialist self-management democracy has been and remains for us a lasting orientation and basic factor of political stability. It is only possible to realize this if in all environments the concrete solutions to problems which are confronted in development are always based on the strengthening of the role, position and responsibility of working people and citizens. This assumes resolute activity and principled behavior on the part of communists, primarily in their own environment. Nurturing criticism and self-criticism, LC basic organizations must raise more frequently the issue of political and moral responsibility of those members who do not behave in accordance with self-management, who do not respect agreed stands and who act in opposition to the demands of the struggle for economic stabilization and the consistent realization of adopted development policy.

The LCY Central Committee, as well as central and republican committees in the republics and provinces, and all other LC organs, must do more than they have done up to now to create the conditions to ensure that the method and means of realizing the role of the LC basic oranization as a place for training and for agreement-seeking between communists for organized work within the delegate system, sociopolitical organizations and all aspects of the democratic organization of society are worked out in theory and practice. Apart from this, their task is to help more and directly by means of direct contact and talks, theoretical work and the ideological development of LC members through the party press and in other ways, and LC basic organizations in carrying out their role and in confirming in practice their role as the leading ideological force. Without such systematic and organized help from higher LC organs, LC organizations will have difficulty in carrying this out, which has been fully confirmed in practice since the 11th congress, Hamdija Pozderac concluded.

KOSOVO SITUATION REPORTED 'INCREASINGLY STABLE'

AU252100 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The activities carried out so far in implementing the conclusions of the 16th Session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the further tasks in this connection were discussed at several meetings in the province today. Milos Trgovica, Vasa Bogdanovic, [three names indistinct] members of the political aktiv of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, participated in the work of the session of the Pec Communal Conference of the League of Communists.

It was stated at the session that the political and security situation has been destabilized as a result of the recent hostile demonstrations in Pristina and in other communes of the province but that it is now becoming increasingly stable as a result of (?intensified) political work and activities of the League of Communists and all other sociopolitical organizations. A multitude of meetings has been held at which the working people and citizens sharply condemned the demonstrations and unmasked the hostile activities. The delegates of the conference especially stressed the need for ideological differentiation in all communities and for continuing the ideological and action preparation and further strengthening of the basic organizations of the Legaue of Communists.

The need to further strengthen the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities and the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection was particularly emphasized at the session. The conference also discussed other important issues concerning the future work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Pec commune.

The Kacanik Communal Conference of the League of Communists also held its session today. It discussed the political and security situation in the commune, the implementation of the economic stabilization policy and the commune's socioeconomic development plan for the current medium-term period.

Today Ram Alisaldari, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo, and Sait Zatrici, our province's delegate to Yugoslavia's Assembly, attended the session of the political aktiv of the Istok commune. They spoke at the session on the conclusions of the 16th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and stressed the need for a greater vigilance of all forces of our society in the struggle against the hostile elements, nationalism, chauvinism and all forms of misinformation.

DEBATE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION ON KOSOVO CONTINUES

LD241919 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 24 Apr 81

[By TANJUG editor Branko Savic]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--In the political and social milieus in Yugoslavia, including the information media, an interesting debate is underway on whether the informing of the public on the events in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo between March 11th and April 2nd was in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the socialist self-management society.

In the debate to date, including the official factors in Kosovo itself, it has been established that the informing "lacked promptitude and completeness," but there are differences in the assessments of the causes of this.

On the occasion of the events in Kosovo some newspapers launched a question of whether "unprompt and incomplete" informing can be justified by some "higher goals," or is it in contradiction with the openness of the Yugoslav society and its democratic nature.

In answering such questions President of the Provincial Socialist Alliance Committee of Kosovo Mihailo Zvicer stressed that "some criticisms concerning the public informing on the past events in Kosovo, or more precisely the hostile demonstrations in Pristina and some other places in the province, are justified and acceptable."

In agreeing that the informing was untimely and scanty, he disagreed with the "essence of some criticisms," maintaining that the reporting on certain details is of no consequence to the broader public.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ANALYZES RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Enver Redzepi Report

AU241725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] A report on the recent events in the province was submitted to the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly today.

Enver Redzepi, vice president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, spoke on this at a joint session of all the chambers, referring at the same time to the overall hostile activities connected with the Kosovo events from 11 March to the first days of April as well as to the measures undertaken by appropriate organs. At the beginning of his speech Enver Redzepi reminded the delegates of the fact that hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have developed continuously since liberation to the present time, with varying intensity, depending on internal occurrences and international events. The Kosovo demonstrations from 11 March to 4 April this year are another proof, Redzepi stressed, that the internal enemy under the influence of foreign propaganda and encouraged by outside enemies is openly undertaking counterrevolutionary actions with the aim of breaking the unity and integrity of our country. Radio Belgrade correspondent Milisav Milic presents an extensive report on the session of the Kosovo Assembly:

Enver Redzepi presented the chronology of the past events in the province, beginning with the first disorders at the student center in Pristina on 11 March and up to the demonstrations in Vucitrn, Kosovksa Mitrovica and Urosevac on 3 April. He remarked that no major breaches of public peace and order occurred between 11-25 March in the province.

However, pupils and students demonstrated in Prizren on 25 March. The next day, on 26 March, which was the arrival day of the youth relay race, student demonstrations again occurred in Pristina, openly manifesting their hostile nature and essence. Afterward, a number of demonstrations followed: In Obilic on 31 March; on a large scale in Pristina and Podujevo on 1 April; and again on 2 April in these two towns as well as in Glogovac, Vucitrn, Vitina and Lipljan. On 2 April, there also were attempts to organize demonstrations in Pec, Djakovica and Gnjilane. On 3 April, demonstrations occurred again in Vucitrn, Kosovska Mitrovica and Urosevac.

Enver Redzepi then spoke about the aggressiveness of the demonstrators who ruthlessly destroyed social and personal property of citizens and caused considerable material damage. With their aggressiveness, Redzepi stressed, the demonstrators forced the security organs to use force, primarily chemicals [hemijska sredstva]. No groups dispersed at numerous warnings of officers. The demonstrators attacked security workers with rocks and other objects. Firearms were also used. It was only thanks to protective equipment and the skill of the security organs that the number of wounded was not large in comparison with the number of attacks to which they were exposed, Redzepi stated and presented the previously known data on the number of killed and injured in the demonstrations.

Enver Redzepi, vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council, then spoke about the strong political offensive in Kosovo and the involvement of social subjects in unmasking the aims and intentions of hostile actions. The Kosovo demonstrations, Redzepi said, constitute premeditated and organized hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and irredentists and other reactionary forces in the country and abroad. Activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been particularly pronounced since 1979, when efforts to link like-minded people at home and abroad, strengthen them organizationally and increase their numbers have been constantly noticed.

Among other elements, the intensity of these activities has also been indicated by the daubings of hostile slogans and distributions of leaflets in various places in the province. Security and judicial organs and sociopolitical organizations have been taking certain measures to cut off and break up hostile activities from these positions, but the activities of these hostile elements have nevertheless not ceased.

Enver Redzepi said that propaganda activities from Albania were organized and conceived with the aim of causing nationalist and irredentist strivings among citizens of Albanian nationality.

It is a fact that the enemy succeeded in the past actions in involving a number of pupils and students and a small number of workers and other citizens. However, precisely in these disorders the Albanian nationality showed its readiness to struggle against all hostile forces and confirmed once again that it links its strivings and aspirations with those of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, with the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito, Enver Redzepi stressed. He then cautioned that the gradual pacification of the situation and the improvement of the province's political security still cannot be assessed as a withdrawal of the enemy and his abandoning his intentions and aims but rather as a temporary retreat before overall measures and strong sociopolitical action.

Enver Redzepi, vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council, informed the delegates that in addition to general social activities being undertaken on a large scale all over the province, the security organs are intensively working on discovering the organizers of the demonstrations and all the protagonists of hostile activities as well as their collusion with hostile groups abroad and with foreign elements in general. Criminal proceedings have been initiated against 28 persons who were prominent in organizing and carrying out demonstrations or were connected with the demonstrations in some way; 194 persons have been sentenced by summary proceedings for their active participation in the demonstrations, hostile utterances after the demonstrations, support for the demonstrations or nationalist or other hostile utterances. Those against whom criminal proceedings are underway and those sentenced for misdemeanors include students, pupils, workers and teachers.

Enver Redzepi reported in conclusion that the investigations so far have yielded information on persons who directly organized the several demonstrations and on individual persons who with their actions helped to increase the numbers of demonstrators. Work is also underway on gaining more profound knowledge about the organizers and coordinators of all these activities and on discovering them.

In the debate at the joint session of the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly, the delegates were unanimous in their condemnation of the demonstrations. Fazli Kajtazi spoke about the tremendous results in the development of Kosovo in Socialist Yugoslavia and the aid of all its parts for an even speedier transformation of the province. He pointed out that tremendous funds will be invested in this 5-year period again for economic development and a faster advance of social activities. The working people of Kosovo have tied their fate to Tito's Yugoslavia and they proudly continue along Tito's road as equal members of the multinational Yugoslav community, Kajtazi said.

Slavko Stankovic pointed out: Much blood was shed for our freedom and therefore we shall energetically oppose any hostile assault. Past events had sinister aims, Drita Dobrosi noted. She stressed that the Albanian nationality was able to realize its historical strivings, freedom and prosperity only under the conditions of developing self-management, democracy and national equality. Referring to the writing of Tirana's ZERI I POPULLIT about Kosovo, Drita Dobrosi said that one should be completely blind to fail to see the colossal results achieved by Kosovo in Socialist Yugoslavia. We energetically reject the attacks on the development of our province and the LCY policy as malicious.

After the hostile demonstrations, life in Kosovo is assuming normal currents, but disinformation is being cooked up in the kitchens of various nationalists and must be efficiently combatted, Slobodan Dimic pointed out.

Prof Ali Dida advocated a constant involvement of progressive socialist forces in educating students and secondary school children in a socialist spirit. In these efforts, all our achievements and successes should be stressed as they are the best proof of our brotherhood and togetherness.

The Kosovo Assembly adopted conclusions on further measures in combating hostile activities.

Albanian Role Noted

LD241915 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] During this transmission we have received a report from Pristina where a report was submitted today to the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly on the recent demonstrations in the province. Enver Redzepi, vice president of Kosovo Assembly Executive council, spoke about this at the joint session of all the assembly chambers. Following his report the delegates backed in their debate the measures taken and submitted a series of proposals aimed at overcoming more speedily the present situation in Kosovo. Here is a report by Milisav Milic, Belgrade radio journalist:

[Milic] Enver Redzepi presented a review of the past events in the province, beginning with the first riots at the students' center in Pristina on 11 March right up to the demonstrations in Vucitrn, Kosovska Mitrovica and Urosevac on 3 April. Vice President of Kosovo Assembly Executive Council Enver Redzepi then spoke of the powerful political offensive in Kosovo and of the involvement of social subjects in exposing the goals and intentions of the enemy actions.

The demonstrations in Kosovo, Redzepi said, represent a deliberate and organized enemy activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and other reactionary forces at home and abroad. The activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been particularly manifest in the period since 1979 when attempts to link those who think alike at home and abroad, to consolidate their organization and to increase their numbers, were noted. Apart from other elements, what also indicated the intensity of this activity was the fact that enemy slogans were written and leaflets were distributed in various places in the province. Security and judiciary organs and sociopolitical organizations have taken certain measures to nip in the bud and destroy enemy activity from those positions, but despite this the activity of these enemy elements has not ceased.

Referring to the propaganda activity from Albania, Enver Redzepi said that it was organized and premeditated with the aim of provoking nationalist and irredentist aspirations among the citizens of Albanian nationality. The fact is that in the past actions the enemy succeeded in involving a certain number of pupils and students and a lesser number of workers and other citizens. However, the Albanian nationality demonstrated precisely in this unrest its readiness to fight against all enemy forces and confirmed once again that it links its desires and aspirations with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, with the policy of the LCY and of Comrade Tito, Enver Redzepi said.

He then pointed out that the gradual normalization of the situation and the improvement in the political security situation in the province can still not be assessed as meaning that the enemy has withdrawn and abandoned his intentions and goals but they represent more his temporary retreat in face of all the measures and powerful sociopolitical action.

Enver Redzepi, vice president of Kosovo Assembly Executive Council, told delegates that in addition to general social actions being taken at a broader level throughout the province security organs are working intensively on uncovering the organizers of the demonstrations and all exponents of enemy activity as well as their collusion with enemy groupings abroad and with the foreign factor in general.

In the debate at the joint session of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly the delegates were unanimous in their condemnation of the demonstrations.

Executive Report Adopted

LD241918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] To date criminal proceedings have been instituted against 28 persons who were prominent in organizing and carrying out the demonstrations or who were in some way connected with the demonstrations. A total of 194 persons have been punished by the magistrate's court for active participation in demonstrations, for hostile statements following demonstrations, for supporting demonstrations or for nationalist and other enemy statements. Students, pupils, workers and teachers of secondary schools are among those against whom criminal proceedings are in progress and who have been punished in the magistrate's courts.

Enver Redzepi said in conclusion that in the investigation to date information has been gained about persons who directly organized individual demonstrations, about individual persons who contributed by their involvement to the larger scale of the demonstrations, and that work is in progress to acquire deeper knowledge about the organizers and coordinators of this entire activity and to uncover them.

In the debate at today's joint session of all chambers of Kosovo Assembly the first to speak was Fazli Kajtazi. He stressed the great results in the development of Kosovo in Socialist Yugoslavia, and in this connection he particularly referred to the efforts of the entire community aimed at even speedier transformation of this province. Slavko Stankovic stressed that much blood was shed for the freedom enjoyed today and that every enemy will face an (?unpenetrable) bulwark. The past events had sinister goals, Drita Dobrosi noted. Referring to what the paper ZERI I POPULLIT has written, she said that one would have to be totally blind not to see the colossal results which Kosovo has achieved in Socialist Yugoslavia.

Life in Kosovo is becoming normal but various nationalist kitchens are spreading misinformation which must be efficiently combatted, Prof Slobodan Dimic said, but he advocated greater care in the education of pupils and students in the socialist spirit.

Following the debate in which Jetula Gasi, Simet Sojeva, Isljam Bogici and others took part, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Assembly adopted the report of the Executive Council, noting that the situation in the province is increasingly returning to normal. The assembly charged the Executive Council, the judiciary and administrative organs to continue their intensive activity and to adopt measures against all enemy elements in order that conditions be created for the full normalization of the way of life in the province, for the peaceful and secure life of citizens and for work in all spheres.

FURTHER LEADERSHIP ANALYSIS, COMMENT ON KOSOVO

Kosovo SAWP Official

LD242057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Nis, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--We are all aware that the Albanian nationality was able only in this self-managing, Tito's Yugosalvia to achieve results which it had never attained before and which would speedily enable it to enter the modern and contemporary world. This is demonstrated by the successes in economic and cultural life, in education and in other spheres, Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, said in his introductory speech at today's session of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Community of Towns Presidium.

There is hardly a town in Kosovo, Vlasi said, that has not developed all-round economic and cultural cooperation with another town in the country. The Kosovo economy is registering constant growth through this togetherness. Azem Vlasi emphasized that this cooperation was not noticeably interrupted even during the hostile demonstrations. This togetherness should be further strengthened, not only to maintain normal economic trends but also because it represents a certain political dimension.

The situation in Kosovo, Vlasi stressed, is now gradually returning to normal. Work in the economy, schools and faculties is normal although the consequences have not yet been eliminated. Vlasi continued: Mistrust which has been created among the people will not be easily eradicated, but the most important thing is that an overwhelming majority of the working people, citizens and young people consider that the recent hostile demonstrations are in deep contradiction with the interests of all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo.

Azem Vlasi then said that a comprehensive analysis being prepared will provide a complete answer as to who was mobilized in this subversion and as to which of our subjective shortcomings and omissions contributed to such dimensions of hostile activity.

It is clear, Vlasi emphasized, that the long-term aim of Albanian political emigres and of the propaganda from Albania is to encourage Albanian nationalism in Yugoslavia. Their propaganda is directed toward some young people, especially from families with pronounced social problems or from families known for their hostile attitude during the national liberation struggle.

Azem Vlasi underscored that the hostile forces exploited, however, our numerous subjective weaknesses which should be eliminated in the coming period. They include the lack of ideopolitical offensive by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces as regards the political education of the working people and citizens and the correct direction of young people. This raises the question of responsibility because we have allowed certain people to become the subject of hostile manipulation.

Some people who took part in the hostile demonstrations, Azem Vlasi said, were deceived by social slogans. This must be explained to them and they themselves must be clear about whether this happened consciously or unconsciously. Some will, of course, try to hide behind this.

Speaking about the recent commentary in the Albanian ZERI I POPULLIT on the Kosovo events, Vlasi emphasized that the Albanian propaganda aims at compromising Yugoslavia in international relations. These attacks, however, have encountered no support among the working people, peasants, intellectuals and young people in Kosovo Province, Azem Vlasi said.

Kosovska Mitrovica Communists

AU262022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 81 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Kosovska Mitrovica, 18 Apr--Working people and citizens of Kosovska Mitrovica, its miners, smelters and metallurgical workers, showed in past events in Kosovo that they firmly and unswayingly stand by the LCY policy and that they will defend by all means their self-managing socialist development against assaults from any side and from anybody. Therefore the recent demonstrations in Pristina and some other places were most sharply condemned here and it was noted that they were baseless and unacceptable because they were hostile and spiced with nationalism whose aim it is to sew discord among the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo. The working class of Kosovska Mitrovica and the majority of its working people and citizens did not allow the enemy to penetrate their ranks with his nationalist and irredentist slogans.

This, in brief, was the position of Kosovska Mitrovica communists expressed at the session of the communal conference of the League of Communists, which discussed the political security situation in the commune and the communists' tasks in that field. Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council and member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also took part in the session. Speaking in the discussion, Oruci said at the beginning:

"The demonstrations, organized by hostile, antiself-managing, nationalist and irredentist elements, had a clear aim: to provoke instability in Kosovo and to set the Albanian nationality against other peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia. Their aim was to break the brotherhood and unity forged in the revolution and in socialist building, destroy the political system, endanger the independence and integrity of the SFRY and to compromise it in the world."

Development Denies the Malicious

Bahri Oruci then said that during the period that the situation caused by the demonstrations was being overcome, an article appeared in the Tirana newspaper, ZERI I POPULLIT, with the well-known untruths, malicious assessments and attempts at interference in our internal affairs. According to Oruci, ZERI I POPULLIT assumed the role of an advocate supporting and instigating the most reactionary forces and the hostile forces of Albanian nationality, whose activities are opposed to the expressed will and vital interests of the Albanian people and all the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

Just a few facts of Kosovo's postwar development can refute the tendentious and untrue assessments of that newspaper about the alleged "miserable life, lack of rights and exploitation" of the Albanians in Kosovo, Oruci stressed. Before the war, practically no industry existed in Kosovo. The Trepca enterprise, some flour mills, brickyards, saw mills and some other small plants were in operation. More than 80 percent of the people were illiterate. The workers class and working people of Kosovo know well enough what they have created in socialist building by themselves and with the help of the solidarity of the broader Yugoslav community. The prospect of increasingly faster development in the coming period is clear to them, Oruci stressed, and the enemies and organizers of the demonstrations with various lies and demagogic slogans along the line of Albanian nationalism and irredentism cannot shake the confidence of the workers class and the working people in Kosovo in the system of socialist self-management and the firm brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

Bosnia LC's Popovic

LD261458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bosanska Dubica, 25 Apr (TANJUG)--"Today we can say with pride that in just over 3 and 1/2 decades of free development, great socioeconomic changes have occurred in this once backward region--changes which have brought about a total change in the character of the area, as has been the case with the entire country. There is no need to present any special data to illustrate this, since it can be felt and seen everywhere in the life that people lead--the kind of life that could not have been imagined even in the wildest dreams. Who could have even thought that today we would inaugurate a factory for the chemical processing of corn and thus produce sugar and other sweeteners, when it is well known that in the past there was not enough precious corn to even feed everyone." This was said, among other things, by Drasko Popovic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, at a mass rally in Draksenic, near Bosanska Dubica, which was a part of the celebrations to mark the anniversary of the liberation of the municipality.

Speaking about the topical situation in the country and the world, Popovic stressed the fact that there were some--both abroad and in the country--who did not like socialist self-management and the rule of the working class, working people and citizens.

"In the name of so-called freedom and democracy, various concepts were being offered, all with the same aim: to try to attack the basic values of our revolution and even to undermine our constitutional system.

"Recent events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have confirmed this. From the nationalist and irredentist platform, the enemy has tried to cause unrest among working people and citizens of this province in which, as in all the other parts of our country, many people gave their lives for what we have today. It did not take long to understand the real aims of the hostile elements. Working people and citizens of Kosovo reacted decisively and energetically against these aims, thus defending the heritage of the revolution and making it clear that they would never allow anyone to threaten our community's peaceful, socialist, self-management development. In this, as in all the previous situations, unity of all our nations and nationalities was expressed, as well as their resolution to prevent any hostile activity which in any way threatens our peaceful, free, socialist and self-management development.

"The events in Kosovo have shown that enemies of all hues, with help from abroad, count on a long-term strategy of the destabilization of our country and its high reputation in the world, in which connection they do not hesitate to choose the means. Various lies are told about us and the situation in the country. Our system is described as unfree and undemocratic; self-management is called a 'great failure'; some place us under the wing of the East and others under protection of the West, and all of them want to realize their aim--going back to the old order. Often they look for the realization of common aims, irrespective of their different ideological stands and motives.

"The working class, working people and citizens, all our nations and nationalities, through the historic struggle for their own freedom, have realized well the difference between good and evil, between friends and enemies. Taught by historic experience, we have understood well that only if we are united can we be strong enough to successfully fend off all attacks on our freedom. We have built a strong system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, capable of preventing attempts by any enemy aimed at hindering our socialist self-management development. All those who are involved in dirty business and open hostile activity must bear this in mind, since they will not find support among any one of our nations and nationalities for the realization of their aims," said Drasko Popovic.

PRISTINA RADIO WARNS OF 'CONTINUING PROVOCATIONS'

AU262137 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text][Passage indistinct] (?At meeting held by) the Socialist Youth Federation and the trade unions, plebiscite-like support (?to condemn) the nature of the recent demonstrations (?was expressed) and successful efforts are being made to oppose disinformation, baseless information and lies by which (?the enemy) attempts to protract the insecure situation and primarily to sow and deepen hatred between the members of the various peoples and nationalities, especially between the Albanians and the Serbs.

Using the means and the methods of well-known special warfare, the enemy and those who have supported him or have instigated hostile activities are doing their best to obstruct the activities of the League of Communists and other progressive forces in Kosovo to normalize the situation.

In work collectives, which are marking exceptional production results, they try to exert psychological pressure on the workers. At schools and colleges they try through their agents to cause lectures to be boycotted. In the villages they fabricate events and cases (?which allegedly have taken place) in towns that cannot be imagined.

However, as if to spite the enemy, record production continues to be achieved in many collectives, lectures and examinations are running normally in schools and colleges, and even the least-educated peasant does not easily succumb to fabrications and lies which the enemy is trying to launch.

Especially in Pristina, but also in some surrounding places, we have recently encountered some cases--not to say occurrences--which, whether we want to do so or not, we must regard in the context of a continuation of provocations by hostile forces and various reactionary elements. We are talking about a peculiar misuse of national symbols and parts of clothing by some boys and girls with the aim of irritating or provoking another people or nationality. The basic aim of such topical sympathizers in walking through Pristina streets with parts of the national costume that they have never worn before, along with other parts of modern clothing, cannot be qualified as national pride but as (?acute) pigheadedness and an expression of nationalist anger of a small number of irresponsible people who do not like normalization of the situation in Pristina and the province.

It must be said that this occurrence has met with unanimous condemnations, primarily among the majority of boys and girls who are interested in continuing normal life in the town, strolling, attending schools and colleges.

Anyhow, respect for national symbols is an integral and inseparable part of the LCY policy for a full national equality of the peoples and nationalities of our country. We can verify this principle in daily life at every step, in the streets, in halls, in all the forums, in delegate and sociopolitical structures. Therefore, we must frankly say to the nationalists, irredentists and other enemies of various kinds: It was not the nationalists that brought us freedom, or full national equality, or a free and equal use of national (?symbols). It was primarily an achievement of the League of Communists and progressive forces from the ranks of all our peoples and nationalities, which includes the ranks of the Albanian nationality.

The misuse of these symbols is an antinational act, an act of nationalist elements who in this way, too, manifest one of the forms of hostile and destructive activities.

FURTHER MEDIA RESPONSE TO ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE

Sundic Commentary

LD241758 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] After the first article in ZERI I POPULLIT on 8 April, the same paper yesterday published another crude attack on Yugoslavia's policy which reminds us of the worst behavior by Albania toward our country during the period of the Cominform. This time, ZERI I POPULLIT not only stands up in defense of Albanian irredentism in Kosovo but also tells us this: "We are against and we struggle against Yugoslav self-management which is in our view a capitalist, pseudo-socialist and counterrevolutionary system. We do this and we shall always do this in a resolute manner," ZERI I POPULLIT says.

In view of this announcement of an ideological and political war against Yugoslavia, the assurances about noninterference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and the statement by ZERI I POPULLIT about Albania's desire to develop good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia sound ridiculous. Both articles in ZERI I POPULLIT show the kind of noninterference and good neighborliness the paper has in mind. Like the first attack by the Albanian paper against Yugoslavia, the second one, too, shows that ZERI I POPULLIT is not choosy in its choice of allies in the struggle against the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and its sovereignty and territorial integrity. ZERI I POPULLIT found them in the ranks of irredentists in Kosovo and the extreme fascist emigrants. This is not an unfounded statement on our part.

These are facts. ZERI I POPULLIT sought and found its proof, that is, its lies about the events in Kosovo exclusively in the slogans and actions of the instigators of the Kosovo disorders, in the articles of the worst anticommunist propaganda in the West and in everything that the extreme fascist emigrants do on behalf of the subversive intelligence centers. These emigrants recently raised their voices in Frankfurt, Brussels and Washington. For all of them, as well as for ZERI I POPULLIT, Yugoslavia is the main obstacle to the attainment of their dark aims. ZERI I POPULLIT is vainly trying to assure us about its good intentions toward Yugoslavia. Its aim in fact is to sow hatred among the Albanians in Kosovo and among Albanians in general against all other nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, especially against the Serbian people. It also calls on the Albanian nationality in Kosovo to settle accounts within Kosovo and to struggle against the Kosovo leadership, aligning itself of course with those forces which initiated the struggle against brotherhood and unity in Kosovo and throughout Yugoslavia.

Using lies about the number of dead and wounded, ZERI I POPULLIT is almost sorry that the data it uses are not correct. In its second article, too, which is full of lies and slander about the Yugoslav state and party leadership--not even sparing the leader of the Yugoslav revolution, Comrade Tito--ZERI I POPULLIT calls on the Albanians in Kosovo to struggle against Yugoslavia, offering them its help. In the latest attack against Yugoslavia by the leading Albanian newspaper, Stalinist methods represent the main prop. Although 1948 is not mentioned anywhere, ZERI I POPULLIT rather clearly indicates that the Albanian policy during this period still remains its commitment now. Yugoslavia has shown on numerous occasions through actions and words that it was very much in favor of good and friendly relations with Albania, while on the other hand Albania in the last 33 years, from the Cominform until now, frequently behaved the other way. Now that it is trying to convince us about its good intentions, it cannot hide its hatred against Yugoslavia and its social order.

The latest attack in ZERI I POPULLIT often contains ridiculous things such as the one about the number of Albanians in temporary work abroad, while claiming that not one of them is from Albania. It is superfluous to ask ZERI I POPULLIT why this is, as it knows the answer very well. It is also ridiculous to compare Kosovo with Slovenia and Croatia, our most developed republics, since all of Yugoslavia, not to mention Albania, is lagging behind the developed countries in the world. We know, however, unlike the Albanian propaganda, that centuries cannot be skipped over, because if this were possible Albania would not miss such an opportunity. At the moment, Albania can only dream about attaining the level of development of Kosovo, whose fate causes ZERI I POPULLIT such concern, as if we were so blind as not to see what is behind it all.

Belgrade Radio Response

AU242128 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary appended to a 2-minute factual report on Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT article of 23 April]

[Text] ZERI I POPULLIT says at the end of its second attack on Yugoslavia that it has no intention of reviving polemics and that it desires a further development of good-neighborly relations. But the entire article of 4,800 words constitutes a crude, calculated direct blow at good-neighborly relations, allegedly a continuation of the polemics which certainly are not polemics. The newspaper repeats fantastic figures about the victims of the Pristina demonstrations. At the same time these are repeated in Brussels by the leader of Albanian royalists. In neighboring Greece and elsewhere, the ZERI I POPULLIT articles against Yugoslavia are carried by newspapers which Albania otherwise attacks for supporting the so-called social imperialism.

Why this synchronized causal link? The answer is obvious: By the nature of things, all the the nationalisms become united when they reach out for foreign territories regardless of the the differences of starting points and aims. Allowing itself to speak about the conditions in Kosovo, ZERI I POPULLIT now indeed admits the visible progress of the Albanians but it limits it to national and cultural emancipation and at the same time asserts that Kosovo is exploited and economically backward. This is a contradiction in itself. There has never and nowhere been an emancipation of the superstructure without being based on economic emancipation.

We assume that the authors of the ZERI I POPULLIT articles know this, but it does not suit them and therefore they use half-truths. It does not suit them that Kosovo, thanks precisely to the funds allocated by all the Yugoslav peoples, has leaped over centuries in the economic sphere, too, during the last 30 years. No proof is needed. It would be sufficient if our neighbors allowed their citizens, in the same free manner we do, to visit Yugoslavia and Kosovo and they could see it with their own eyes.

However, this does not seem to suit those in ZERI I POPULLIT and thus they are building a thesis about the exploitation of Kosovo on the basis of ignoring the fruits of the past and future allocations of funds by all the Yugoslav peoples for Kosovo's development. It is a development of which our neighbor, because of current self-isolation, cannot even dream.

Is this the point? Is ZERI I POPULLIT unhappy because Kosovo is developing so rapidly? Is it worried about the consequences of this development: Kosovo's joining the community of the equal peoples of Yugoslavia not only sociopolitically but also economically?

ZERI I POPULLIT itself presents an answer to this question by asserting that Serbia is exploiting Kosovo. And since all the peoples of Yugoslavia have stood up against Tirana's undisguised pretensions to Kosovo, ZERI I POPULLIT now adds to the alleged Serbian hegemonism another fabrication, the Croat-Slovene hegemonism. Neither Macedonia nor Montenegro are spared along the way. So all the Yugoslav peoples, including the Albanians in Kosovo, are proclaimed to be hegemonists because they reject Tirana's hegemonism.

All this was written in ZERI I POPULLIT on the previous occasion, and this time runs in the same spirit of internal contractions, half-truths, fabrications, crudities, lies and calls to break up Yugoslavia. We got to know this method in 1948, and ZERI I POPULLIT does not hide its support for the champions of this 1948 method. This is indicated not only by invocations of Stalin but also by the content of the article which we briefly summarized in the introduction to this commentary.

In the style of the well-known crudities and arrogance of 1948, ZERI I POPULLIT calls on the peoples of Yugoslavia to listen to the voice of the Albanian leaders and not the Yugoslav ones. ZERI I POPULLIT repeats queer nonsense, long since buried, writing that Tito and his associates have become heroes among the bourgeoisie. The Kosovo leaders are called Albanian servants who should be judged by the Kosovo people themselves, which is nothing short of an open call to crime.

For ZERI I POPULLIT, Tito's theory about the nonaligned countries is empty and false, which nobody in the world has ever said, not even those who do not like it that nonalignment has become a global factor of world politics. But let us not go on. Such are the foundations, starting points and messages of ZERI I POPULLIT. Are these polemics?

We learned in 1948 that it is not a matter of polemics but of attempts to break up Yugoslavia. Indeed, dragging such specters of the past out into the light of day will ultimately harm Albania more than us. We do not wish it, but it is not our affair but an affair of assessments by those people who in ZERI I POPULLIT for the second time in the past 20 days have attempted to transfer their own problems across the Yugoslav border.

HUNGARIAN PAPER SEEN DISTORTING KOSOVO EVENTS

LD251810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Capitalized passages were carried by TANJUG with double spacing between letters]

[Text] Novi Sad, 25 Apr (TANJUG)--In tomorrow's isssue, the paper MAGYAR SZO carries an article by Imre Balint, general director of the "Forum" newspaper publishing enterprise in Novi Sad, entitled "By Accident or By Design," in which Balint comments on an article published in Budapest's NEPSZABADSAG in April of this year under the heading "Order Is Being Established in Kosovo."

We have already become used to seeing that all those who do not like our independent and nonaligned policy, founded on self-management and uncompromisingly aimed against the blocs and against division into spheres of interest and toward a peaceful and more equitable world, all those who resent our development successes will, wherever that are and whenever they can do so, do all they can to make our situation more difficult and turn us away from Tito's road. Such people do not even hesitate to try perfidiously to turn against us our openness to the world and toward ourselves and, by exaggerating our problems and inventing untruths, undermine the significant international prestige of socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, a prestige won by its through pursuing its independent policy.

When this is done by our enemies we hardly even notice this kind of behavior. But when we observe this kind of behavior from a journalist of a neighboring friendly country, who ought to know that we agreed at the highest levels of our interstate and interparty cooperation to develop good-neighborly relations on a far-reaching and broad basis on the principles of mutual consideration, respect and noninterference in internal affairs, because such conduct is in the interests of both countries and of world peace, then we must pause to consider such an action.

This time unfortunately this is exactly what has happened: The article entitled "Order Is Being Established in Kosvo," published on 9 April 1981 in Budapest's NEPSZABADSAG, is a striking example of the way in which, by quoting out of context and under the shield of "objectivity," it is possible to distort events and between the lines, to smuggle through to the public those very untruths which, to put it mildly, are already being asserted about us by those who do not wish us well or by naive and "uninformed" friends.

And this is one of the reasons why we shall, in full agreement with the article's first sentence, affirm together with its author: "Events in Kosovo in the past weeks have caused deep alarm in Yugoslavia."

The article was in fact written in Belgrade and bears the date 8 April 1981. Hence its author Gyula Markus, MTI correspondent in Belgrade, knew among other things about the 4 April statement of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the 3 April speech to Pristina's political aktiv by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the 6 April talks by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Yugoslav and foreign journalists (accepted with understanding by the whole world), and certainly the unanimous reactions to Kosovo events by the working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

True enough, the MTI correspondent does write that "according to the assessments of the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the state, the actions were organized by enemy elements who, representing part of the organized activity by internal and foreign enemies, wish to create uncertainty and threaten the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia," but he keeps silent about that which was clearly established at the session of the Presidium and the Presidency:

These actions have absolutely nothing in common with the true mood of the great majority of the working people and citizens in Kosovo, with the interests and endeavors of the Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The article goes on to note that "federal and SERBIAN authorities have taken energetic measures to establish peace and order" and that "from other republics police and military units were sent to the province of Kosovo though units of the People's Army were brought in ON THIS OCCASION to ensure various installations," (the author's emphasis).

We recall that Stane Dolanc, in the above-mentioned talks with journalists to which the MTI correspondent too had been invited, had clearly stated: "HE WHO THINKS THAT THE SECURITY OF KOSOVO IS DEFENDING ONLY SERBS IS VERY MUCH MISTAKEN. THE SECURITY OF THE PROVINCE AND ITS UNHINDERED DEVELOPMENT IS DEFENDED BY ALL THE INHABITANTS OF KOSOVO." This statement, delivered from an authoritative place, did not appear in the above-mentioned article. Instread, the writer of the article preferred to fill his description with his own discovery and assessment about the army having "ON THIS OCCASION.... ONLY" been securing various installations. However, the fact is known about where "riots" had to be suppressed heretofore, sometimes even with guest tanks. In Kosovo too order has not been established only by "security forces," as the author of the article writes.

All this the journalist of the friendly country does not accept. And from NEPSZABADSAG one would rightly expect objective information.

The author has consciously or unconsciously closed his eyes to facts. Otherwise, when he refers to the provincial (according to him: central) committee of the LC of Kosovo and enumerates "Albanian nationalists, irredentists and counterrevolutionaries," why does he keep silent about the presence of dogmatic-bureaucratic and Stalinist elements, when these too had been mentioned in the same place? At the same time, however, he hastens to explain that nationalistic character is equivalent to anti-Serbianism. Thus what he suggests to his readers is made clear as well as why he had to keep silent about the fact of energetic protests and condemnation of these events throughout the country.

The author of the NEPSZABADSAG article then commits yet another mistake by taking upon himself the role of judge and speaking of "THE ADMISSION by the Yugoslav leadership." In this way he dons the judge's gown and, with the strictness of an arbiter, puts the Yugoslav leadership in the dock. In this way, to put it mildly, the openness and critical attitude of our leadership is being abused. This is why he writes, yet he does not notice that he is repeating his own fabrications. The question to be asked is, whose interest does this serve? All this is shaped into an article where the author, by the way he distorts events--and this is not the first time that he has done this--gives a true journalistic testimony about himself. Nevertheless, we would like to believe that he is not doing this intentionally, Imre Balint concludes.

BORBA RESPONDS TO PRAVDA CRITICISM OF 'BLOC POLICY'

LD251248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 25 Apr 81

["BORBA Replies to PRAVDA"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)--"We do not accept lectures from anyone on our political view of the conditions in the world or in our country," BORBA says in a foreign political commentary to be published tomorrow in which it replies to PRAVDA, which criticized the Belgrade daily about an article which reiterated the principled attitudes of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

"We are astonished that Moscow PRAVDA (in an article by V. Belyshev) found it necessary to take issue with our commentary on this theme," BORBA says. The newspaper adds:

"Yugoslavia does not and cannot stand outside everything that is taking place on the international scene, not only because of its geographical position, but also, as we stressed, because of its nonalignment and independence and other internal characteristics which make it a significant international actor of peace and progress.

"If someone fails to comprehend this or overlooks it, then he inevitably adopts the position of treating our country in a simplistic manner without any feeling for reality.

"This is not a matter of terminology--in which there are considerable differences between us with regard to the blocs or internationalism--but of politics. The author of the PRAVDA article opposes our commentary with the thesis about "two opposing political rights" and the differences between them, as if nothing else existed outside this. This attitude tempts the author to ask us to make up our mind about the blocs. Our reply to such demands, the same as that of the vast majority of nonaligned countries, has always been as follows: The movement and policy of nonalignment are not and cannot be any bloc's transmission belt or something that a bloc keeps in reserve, because that would be incompatible with the essence of the nonaligned policy.

"Our attitudes are primarily based on the concrete policies of individual countries which belong to the blocs and on any appraisal of whether these policies contribute to peace, security and progress in international relations or not. This, then, is not an attitude based on the equal distance or on an a priori condemnation. [sentence as received]

"We have never compared the blocs on the basis of the time at which they were established nor on the basis of any other charactristics. However, we have always consistently declared ourselves to be against the bloc policy and foreign domination and all forms of political and economic hegemony and in favor of every country's right to freedom, independence and independent development.

"This attitude on our part, it goes without saying, does not exclude but pressuposes bilateral cooperation with the countries that belong to military-political groupings, based on the well-known principles of coexistence and equality and of serving mutual and general interests.

"In other words, we do not shut our eyes to the reality of the blocs in the present-day world, but have always striven to exert a constructive influence on relations between the great powers in the interest of overcoming the differences between the blocs and of cooperation between them in the settling of acute problems in the interest of broader, nonbloc concepts of universal detente and better international relations; in other words, in the interest of creating the conditions needed to overcome both the bloc policy and the blocs in international life.

"Our attitude, after all, has been no obstacle to the development of good relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union. As is well known, Yugoslav-Soviet relations are based on the historical principles of equality, independence and noninterference which the two sides inaugurated in Belgrade in 1955 and in Moscow in 1956 and which have served as the basis for further fruitful cooperation between our two countries and for the significant degree of understanding during the numerous meetings between Tito and Brezhnev.

"Both of our countries are interested in the further fruitful development of reciprocal cooperation."

"Consequently, it is not a good thing when attempts are made to distort any transitory difficulties experienced in one country or to use them for purposes contrary to the jointly proclaimed principles on which mutual relations are based.

"It goes without saying that the two countries' information media are called upon to contribute to the consolidation of friendship between the two countries, which presupposes the endorsement of and respect for the principles on which cooperation between the two countries is based and which are in the common interests of both sides. In other words, the relations between the two countries can and must be the concern of both countries and cannot be placed in any other context; otherwise, there is a dangerous temptation to pass judgment from outside on our internal or international positions, to tell us who are our friends and who are our enemies and to broaden the scope for various speculations about the future of Yugoslavia.

"Our independence and nonalignment are our sole reality and not a 'crystal ball.' This also makes us vigilant with regard to any bloc exacerbations and we conseqently do not accept lectures from anyone on our political view of the conditions in the world or in our country. Yugoslavia remains consistent to itself, to its internal self-managing socialist development and its own independent and nonaligned orientation. On this issue--and this should be clear to everyone--there can be no 'dialogue' and therefore all speculations and guesswork in this respect exceed all bounds of reality," BORBA says.

TANJUG CITES MOSCOW OBSERVERS ON SUSLOV-KANIA TALKS

LD241412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--Mikhail Suslov's unannounced visit to Warsaw is assessed here in Moscow as an exceptionally important element of Soviet-Polish relations. The visit is connected with the moving of the date of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee plenum from April 26 to 29.

Observers here note that during the period between the Soviet-Polish summit meeting early in March and the latest visit the Polish United Workers' Party faced a point of culmination in the crisis, which has been overcome with a new agreement with Solidarity trade unions and the decision to allow the constitution of Rural Solidarity.

During the period, Solidarity, itself, published its platform of socialist reconstruction, that is, its view on the development of social-political and economic relations in Poland. It is believed that the Suslov-Kania exchange of views encompassed also these question and that the Soviet delegation was particularly interested in the Polish leadership's view of the party's further relations with Solidarity.